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THE INDIAN RAILWAY

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.

Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways; Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

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LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

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Date of Sailing, 1905. Saturday. 8 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons
6th May	ARCADIA	6603	MOLDAVIA	9500
*13th "	MACEDONIA	10512	.....	.....
20th "	PENINSULAR	5294	VICTORIA	6022
27th "	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....
3rd June	ARCADIA	6603	HIMALAYA	6808
10th "	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
17th "	PENINSULAR	5294	INDIA	7911
24th "	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
1 stJuly	ARCADIA	6603	BRITANNIA	6325
8th "	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	.....
15th "	PENINSULAR	5294	MONGOLIA	9505
22nd "	ARCADIA	6603	.....	.....
29th "	ORIENTAL	5281	MARMORA	10509

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

* Will call at Malta.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

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FRANK RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 28th April 1905.

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GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,

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COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
SYDNEY	4,255	Combe	18th May 1905.
AUSTRALIEN	6,635	Verron	15th June 1905.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,639	Etienne	13th July 1905.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
YARRA	4,255	Sellier	27th May 1905,
MERA	5,887	Chevalier	24th June "

For further Particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Agent.

New Oriental Bank Buildings, 67. Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN UNION MAIL THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co. CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY to TRIESTE via ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st June 1905.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
* TRIESTE	Capt. D. Mistrorigo	5,098	2nd June 1905.
† MARIA VALERIE	P Berberovich	4,247	1st July 1905,
FERDINAND.	C. Matcovich	6,056	20th " "
† NIPPON	L. Solch	6,316	27th " "

† Will call at Suez. * Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class. Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600

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Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
CHINA	S. Tomanovich	6,000	30th May.

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to

L. FONDA, Acting Agent,
Sassoon House, 54, Church Gate Street, Fort Bombay.

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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—



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FOR CUTCH MANDVIE AND KARACHI.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on FRIDAY, 5th May, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, at 10 A.M.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST AND KARACHI.

T. S. "LAMA," 2,200 tons, on TUESDAY, the 9th May at 10 a.m., from the Victoria Dock, Wall No 14 Shed, calling at Veraval, Mangrol, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Karachi.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,000 tons, on or about MONDAY, 8th May from the Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR MORMUGAO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, BEIRA, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "NEVASA," 3,000 tons, on or about 16th May.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "WARDHA," 3,300 tons, on or about 12th May.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 2nd May, 1905.

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BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,

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" Dunkirk	" 400

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Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th May 1905.
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RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

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Single tickets	600	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
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CAPRI	6 000	G. Balsito	17th May 1905.
ISCHIA	6,000	Cogliolo	17th June 1905.

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GRUYERE, PARMESAN, and GORGONZOLA CHEESE.

PURE and GENUINE LUCCA OIL of the OLIVES for TABLE and CULINARY Purpose

PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.

MILAN SAUSAGES in SKIN (Italian). ANCHOVIES SALTED (loose). BLACK and GREEN OLIVES (loose). All kinds of French, Italian and German Stores.

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INSIST UPON HAVING IT.

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1. PREPARED MEAL No. 1 for DOGS. 2 PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES
3. BISCUITS for DOGS. 4 PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.
5. "NUTRIENT" (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary Food for HORSE and CATTLE).

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal No. 1 for Dogs, a staple diet for great value and equally suitable for all classes.

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb bag.

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5. "NUTRIENT."—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction and unequalled value for maintaining condition. Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.

Rs. 3-0 per tin, with full directions.

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WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

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KING'S LIQUEUR WHISKY.

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THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

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ESTABLISHED 1882.

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The SODA WATER is made by the original method which is still in vogue. With the large MINERAL WATER Manufacturers in England, you cannot get as Pure and Exhilarating a Gas by the new methods.

H. M. S. "ECLIPSE"
BOMBAY, 30th March, 1899.

MR. JAMES CONNELL of the Victoria Hotel, Prince's Dock, has SUPPLIED AERATED WATERS of all sorts to this ship during our stay at Bombay. I had previously been informed privately that Mr. Connell's Factory was the BEST in the City, but before recommending the use of his Aerated Waters on Board, I went over his Establishment, and was so satisfied with everything, that I can with confidence advise Medical Officers of H M. Ships to deal with him.

CHARLES JAMES, Fleet Surgeon.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
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No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—

Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

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A FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL.

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Every BED-ROOM has a BATH-ROOM Attached.
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CALCUTTA.

TABLE D'HOTE RESERVED FOR HOTEL RESIDENTS AND THEIR GUESTS.

RESTAURANT a LA CARTE and PRIVATE DINING ROOMS on the Ground floor, with separate entrance. No public bar kept.

SPACIOUS PAVILION, SPECIALLY INTENDED FOR LADIES,

REPLETE WITH EVERY COMFORT AND CONVENIENCE.

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FINEST ITALIAN CONFECTIONERY.

	Rs. as.
VENCHI'S CARAMELLE MIGNON (with Fruit Gelatine)	1 12 per lb.
VENCHI'S DRAGEES (Imitation Pears, Cherries, Hazelnuts, Beans etc.)	1 12 "
VENCHI'S ROCK DROPS, SATINES, FOURRES, etc.	1 12 "

or in Small Pocket Flasks As. 8 each and in Large size patent air-tight Glass Jars Rs. 3-12 and Rs. 7.

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DESSERT CHOCOLATES
CHOCOLATE COINS, MEDALS,
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UP-COUNTRY ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO

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IS THE ONLY ONE

In the whole of India who has received

TWO MEDALS from the INDUSTRIAL INDIAN EXHIBITIONS FOR FEVER REMEDIES.

MALARIA! CHALLENGE OF Rs. 5,000.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS OR MIXTURE.

GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE drives all the poisonous Malarial germs out of the body. It is truly wonderful that this dread disease can be cured so readily, but it can and that is all you need to think about. If you buy a bottle of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE and if it does not cure your Influenza Malarious, Intermittent and Bilious Fevers and mild form of Plague, let me know at once and I will refund your money. I want no man's money unless I am satisfied that Batliwalla's remedies has given him more than his money's worth. Can you blame me for being enthusiastic about the efficacy of Batliwalla's Remedies? I have been selling them for years all over this country and in other countries. Batliwalla's Ague Mixture has attained such a high reputation in the Bombay Druggist's market that if I agree to take only one Rupee per dozen less than the market rate, I can sell one thousand dozens of it in one day only I offer a challenge of Rs. 5,000 to any one who can disprove this statement.

BATLIWALLA'S EMBIRIL TONIC PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE.

GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

A valuable remedy in all cases of Nervous exhaustion, Melancholia, Pale Shallow complexion, Overwrought brain-work, Impotency, Constitutional weakness, Seminal emission in sleep, Early stage of Consumption, Indigestion, Impairment of understanding due to excessive indulgence and many other ailments to which the human frame is subjected. In cases of prematurely aged persons these Pills are found highly effective. They are highly recommended to all busy workers who earn their living not by muscle, but by their brains, and to students and scholars, growing boys and girls, who in addition to perhaps inheriting a feeble constitution, are educated on the modern system of cram and overwrought brainwork. These Pills have been found to be powerful and rapid restorer of mental and physical vigour. They restore the diminished capacity for intellectual work, the loss of appetite and imperfect digestion

PRICE Rs. 1-8 PER BOTTLE.

Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla's Embiril Tonic Pills (for Pale People) may be had from TREACHER and Co., Kemp and Co., PHILLIPS and Co., BEYNON and Co. etc,. etc., etc. or from the Sole Manufacturers, DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Worli, Dadar, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

SATURDAY, 13TH MAY.
FOR TWELVE NIGHTS ONLY.

THE
BANDMANN-DALLAS
OPERA COMPANY
Under the Personal Direction of
MR. MAURICE E. BANDMANN,
and by Special arrangement with
MR. GEORGE EDWARDES
GAIETY THEATRE, LONDON,
Will present the following
LATEST LONDON SUCCESSES
FOR THE FIRST TIME IN BOMBAY.

SATUR. MAY 13, A COUNTRY GIRL.
MON. MAY 15, THE CINGALEE.
TUES. MAY 16, THE ORCHID.
WED. MAY 17, The Catch of the Season.
THURS. MAY 18, SERGEANT BRUE.
FRI. MAY 19, The Duchess of Dantzic.
SATUR. MAY 20, THE NEW BARMAID.
MON. MAY 22, THE EARL AND THE GIRL.
TUES. MAY 23, FAUST-UP-TO-DATE.
WED. MAY 24, VERONIQUE.
THURS. MAY 25, THE GIRL FROM KAYS.
FRI. MAY 26, The Talk of the Town.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Orchestra Stalls.. .....Rs. 4 | Dress Circle .....Rs. 3
SPECIAL POPULAR SUBSCRIPTION.
A discount of 15 per cent. allowed on tickets booked for the 12 performances.
The Box Office Now open at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co. The Subscribers will have first choice of seats as the box-plans will not be open for ordinary bookings until Monday, May 8th.

MAY 1ST 1905.
ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.
ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS.
From BOMBAY via KARACHI TO LONDON (via MARSEILLES or GENOA); LIVERPOOL and other Ports.
The following Sailings are subject to alterations :—

Class.	Steamer.	Tons.	Commander	Sailing from Liverpool.	Due at Port Said about.	Due Bombay about.	Leave Bombay.
	Prome	3580	*M'Kay	1905 11th Apr	1905 24th Apr	1905 10th May.	1905 22nd May
B	Stanley Hall ...	4104	*Nuttal	20th ,,	3rd May	17th ,,	24th ,,
B	City of Agra	4103	*Brown	8th May	20th ,,	2nd Jun.	16th Jun
A	City of Vienna ...	4672	Morrison	26th ,,	7th Jun.	20th ,,	25th ,,

Steamers marked * have no Electric Light.
All the A class Steamers carry Surgeon and Stewardess and are fitted with Electric Fans and Light.
For Passage and further Particulars apply to
KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents, ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS,
BOMBAY.

POLO.—MEASURING 10 A.M., BOMBAY STABLE CO., on SUNDAY, 7th May.
D. N. GRAHAM,
Honorary Secretary, Polo.

LOST OR MISLAID

A SHARE CERTIFICATE of the TAPTI-VALLEY RAILWAY Co., Ld., No. 20,079. Any person having found the same should give information to HIRALAL DAYABHAI, Esq., Solicitor, High Court.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE.

A PUBLIC MEETING of the Inhabitants of Bombay will be held in the Hall of the Framji Cowasji Institute, on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd May, 1905, at 5-30 p.m. for the purpose of choosing representatives from this Presidency to join the Indian Congress Deputation proceeding to England.
D. E. WACHA,
AMIRUDIN TYABJI,
CHIMANLAL H. SETALVAD,
Honorary Secretaries.
Bombay, 29th April, 1905.

HIRE OF LIGHTERS, &c.

TENDERS are invited for the PROVISION of LIGHTERS, etc., for the Naval Ordnance Depot, Bombay.
Forms may be obtained from the Office of the Assistant Paymaster in Charge, R. N. Depot, Bombay, and Sealed Tenders in duplicate will be received at the same Office up to NOON on THURSDAY, 4th May, 1905.
M. G. BROWN,
Assistant Paymaster in Charge.
R. N. Depot, R. I. M. Dockyard,
Bombay, 29th April, 1905.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

MAHABLESHWAR SEASON.

CONNECTING with the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, BOMBAY-MADRAS MAIL LEAVING VICTORIA TERMINUS, at 21-30, a SPECIAL PASSENGER TRAIN will LEAVE POONA DAILY at 2 hours 25 minutes, arriving Wathar at 6 hours and 30 minutes.
Carriages for Mahableshwar could be ordered to meet this Train at Wathar.
W. B. WRIGHT,
Traffic Manager.
Dharwar, 20th April, 1905.

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THIS preparation of the Indian Sarsaparilla, Ununtamul is the most reliable and most effective Blood Purifier ever introduced for Scrofula, Chronic Rheumatism, Boils, Ulcers, Pimples and all skin disorders.
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"Has given the best results of any remedy, &c.
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For further particulars, testimonials, &c., write to the address given below.
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Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.
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No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 3rd, and TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 4th inst., at 2 p.m., each day, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction opposite Watson's Hotel on Esplanade Road, Fort, by order of the concerned the stock-in-trade of Cheap Jack consisting of pieces of cashmere, tweed, flannel, serge and China silk; readymade suits, sleeping suits, blankets, rugs Ellwood hats, panama and pick caps, steel trunks, holdalls boots and shoes, safe, glass cupboard, show cases, stands, cane furniture, &c. The above is on view.

SALE OF 52 CASKS PORTLAND CEMENT.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 3rd instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction in the unclaimed Warehouse, near the Dry Docks, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Mahomedbhai Esabhoy Thanawalla carrying on business as Fidaali Kaderbhoy at Bhajipalla Lane.
S. S. "Argenfels."
129—26 Casks Portland Cement Lion Brand.
26 Casks Portland Cement Castle Brand.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF GOLD AND SILVER ORNAMENTS.

Under instructions from the Official Trustee, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms on FRIDAY, the 5th instant, at 2 p. m., the following ornaments belonging to the Trust of Joosub Mahomed Saleh Mahomed a minor, consisting of gold necklaces, bangles, head and ear ornaments, rings, nose and earrings, gold nose button set with diamonds, pearls and ruoy, silver anklets, toe rings, buttons, rings, coins, snuff box, small loose pearls, &c.
The ornaments are on view.

On THURSDAY, the 11th inst., at 2 p. m. Messrs. CRAWFORD &Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Admiralty House Middle Colaba (near Tramway Terminus,) the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood household furniture, by Wimbridge and others, such as dining-table and chairs, sideboard drawing-room, sofas and chairs, cabinets, marble top tables and teacoys, glass door, book cases, Singapore cane furniture, iron and brass bedsteads, mirror door, almyras, marble top dressing and washhand tables, clothes and hanging presser, large size cheval glass nearly new, ebonized cottage piano, Persian carpets, hanging and table lamps, rich table ornaments majolica, jardinere large size grand-father's clock, English in box with refugertor large iron safe with Chubb's lock, paris figure and wall plates, rich glassware and crockeryware best plated ware cooking utensils, flower pots nearly new China matting, etc., the property of W. HENDERSON MAIN Esq.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.
CRAWFORD & CO.
Bombay, 3rd May, 1905.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 27, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE SMALL BUNGALOW AT KHANDALLA NEAR THE KHANDALLA STATION.

Under instructions from the Receiver appointed by the High Court in Suit No 825 of 1904 (Empress Mill vs. Athaide,) Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on FRIDAY, the 5th instant, at 4-30 p.m., sell by Public Auction at their Rooms:—
The bungalow with out-house and furniture known as Khandalla Villa, situate at Khandalla village, in the registration district of Mowal, Taluka Wadgaum and Jilla Poona, containing about 35 roonthas and bearing Survey Nos. 151-152. The bungalow is newly built, has one drawing, one sitting and one dining-room, 3 bed-rooms and verandah in front, and is about 3 minutes' walk from the Khandalla Railway station. The roof is corrugated iron and tiled. There is also a well in the compound.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne and Co., Solicitors, or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF MATCHES.

On FRIDAY, the 5th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Byculla, near Messrs. Rogers and Co.'s godown and opposite the Byculla Club, on account of the concerned.
About 900 cases safety matches of different brands.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 6th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong second-hand victoria, in very good order.
1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham in very good order.
1 handsome strong palanquin office shigram, in very good order.
1 Bay Arab quiet in harness and saddle.
1 Grey pony quiet in harness.
1 Strawberry grey Arab horse, 14-2½, 4 years old, goes well in harness.

Under instructions from C. Heiniger, Esqr., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th and THURSDAY, the 11th instant, at 1 p.m., each day, sell by Public Auction, at 7 Hornby Road, Fort, the surplus stock-in-trade of his shop consisting of gold, silver and metal watches, English clocks, musical boxes, binoculars and opera glasses, silver and golden jewellery, muff chain, necklets, fancy necklets, charms bracelets, rings, lockets, scarf pins, cigar and cigarettes cases, writing sets, etc.
One Lumiere Bros. cinematographs with one hundred films complete 3½ H.-P. oil engine with Dynamo.
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BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 3rd May, 1905.

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PAID-UP CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND.....£500,000
HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN LONDON, E.C.
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Calcutta,	Delhi.	Cawnpore,	Tuticorin.
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Zanzibar.
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HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
Acting Manager.

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RESERVE FUND..... £800,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS..... £800,000
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HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
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Acting Agent.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL £562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £562,500
RESERVE FUNDS.....£110,000
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The London Joint Stock Bank.
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The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
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Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 10,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.
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Acting Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.
CAPITAL (paid up) .....Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper).Rs. 19,50,000
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H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Agent
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

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HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52—Threadneedle Street, E. C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.
CAPITAL...Frs. 1,50,000,000, (£3,000,000,)
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UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK.
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Current Accounts opened and fixed deposits received at terms to be ascertained on application.
Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.
The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.
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Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper Gold, Silver, Merchandise, etc.
L. COMBE,
Acting Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.,

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	Year	24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	,,	18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND ..	,,	9,720,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS	,,	000,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
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The Bank of England; The London and Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS, FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the world.
K. KODAMA,
Sub-Manager
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

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Divisional Forest Officer,
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DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE.
BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles; also for Naptha Lamps.
Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by
STANDARD OIL Co. of New York,
31, Hornby Road, Bombay.

MOTOR CAR.
WE have OPENED a SPECIAL BRANCH in which we SUPPLY MOTOR TYRES and other Tyres Accessories. Light and Heavy Motor Tyres of different Sections from 26in. to 32in. kept in Stock.
For particulars apply to:—
GOVINDJI MADHOWJI & Co.,
6, HUMMUM STREET FORT,
BOMBAY.

THE WESTERN INDIA MOTOR COMPANY, LD.
RAMPART ROW,
(Next P. & O. OFFICE),
FORT, BOMBAY.
THE GARAGE and REPAIR SHOP are now OPEN under the Management of Mr. W. C. ENGLAND, (who has had seven years' practical experience of this business).
PETROL and CAR Accessories on SALE.
INSPECTION INVITED.

THOS. COOK AND SON.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON.
Current and Deposit Accounts opened.
Pay and Pensions collected.
Drafts and Cable Transfers issued.
Shares bought and sold; Dividends realised.
Insurances effected; Premiums paid.
Agency Business undertaken.
Rules of Business on application.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.
BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.
CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED.
CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.
PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.
GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted.
Correspondence Invited.
CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.
WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co
66 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

MEDICAL
GALVANISM.
HAS CONQUERED some of the most obstinate complaints after all other remedies have failed.
HALE'S IMPROVED ELECTRIC BELTS and BATTERIES, for wearing next the body without blistering or injuring the skin. These appliances are
PERFECT GENERATORS OF ELECTRICITY and are most comfortable in wear.
PRICE ONE GUINEA.
RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, SCIATICA, LUMBAGO and GOUT are speedily RELIEVED or CURED by this Powerful Agent.
ELECTRIC BELT and SUSPENSOR for MEN for VARICOCELE, Nervous DEBILITY, and EXHAUSTION, &c. Price TWO GUINEAS.
PAMPHLETS GRATIS. CONSULTATIONS FREE
HALE AND SON, MEDICAL GALVANISTS,
117 CHANCERY LANE, LONDON, ENGLAND.
N.B.—Size of Waist required.

TO MARINE ENGINEERS.
SOTHERN'S MARINE ENGINEERING COLLEGE,
59, Bridge St., Glasgow.
PRINCIPAL—J. W. SOTHERN, M.I.E.S.
Practical Engineer and Draughtsman.
ENGINEERS who intend competing for BOARD of TRADE CERTIFICATES can be supplied with the following on remitting £1-5-0 to above address:
1 Complete set Arithmetical Papers and Solutions.
1 ,, ,, Drawing Cards with "Instructions" and "Statements."
Copy "Elementary Questions and Answers."
,, "Verbal Notes and Sketches."
Part of the above money will be allowed to those, who on going home, join our classes previous to going up for examination.

SEND YOUR ADDRESS in full and you will get by Return Post an excellent BOOK 100 pages, GRATIS, post paid, to guide your Health, Wealth and Prosperity.
VAIDYASHASTRI
MANISHANKER GOVINDJI,
ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY,
JAMNAGAR, KATHIAWAR.

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ACORIDINE

THE INFALLIBLE INDIGESTION CURE.

EXPERIENCE SPEAKS THUS:

I have derived much benefit by the use of your Acoridine, please send me two more bottles.

MRS. B.

My long standing Dyspepsia yielded to the regular use of your Acoridine.

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PREPARED ONLY BY

BEYNON & CO.,

MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,

55, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT,

AND

52, WALKESHWAR ROAD, MALABAR HILL, BOMBAY.

CLEARANCE SALE.

BALANCE OF CONSIGNMENT.

WHITE'S SEWING MACHINES.

SELLING FOR CASH.

BARGAIN PRICES.

J. A. KIRKBRIDE & Co.

60 TAMARIND LANE.

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, MAY 2.

Rain has fallen locally in the West Himalayas, Bengal, Narayanganj, Jessore received 1 1-2 inches, Saugor Island, Calcutta, Berhampore, Darjeeling 1 inch Colombo, Balasore, Barisore, Mymensingh, Bogra, Shillong, Bardwan, Gilgit and Multan 1-2 an inch. Small amounts of local rain may be expected in North-East India and are possible in the West.

THE WEATHER AT MATHERAN.

The following are the weather observations at Matheran :—

Date	Temperature Max.	Temperature Min.	Rainfall Inches	Rainfall Cents
April 30th	85	65	...	...

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A. M. ON TUESDAY, THE 2ND OF MAY 1905.

STATIONS.	Pressure 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Average hours.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st June to date.
Bushire	29·954	ESE	10	80·6	71	56	.....	8·53	— 3·45
Jask	29·792	Calm	11	91·2	92·2	62	.....	3·83	— 0·49
Muscat	...	...	..	...	84·5	52	.....	6·01	+ 2·00
Aden	29·777	W	11	85·3	—	...	.....	—	.....
Lahore	...	..		...	76·2	41	.....	2·47	— 0·28
Sirsa	...	...	..	—	78·7	45	.....	2·73	+ 0·65
Delhi	29·86	NW	4	102·2	78	58	.....	4·03	+ 0·73
Agra	29·658	SW		105·5	78·9	11	.....	4·15	+ 2·51
Cawnpore	29·67	Calm	2	10·4	79·2	47	.....	4·02	+ 1·96
Allahabad	29·66	WSW	3	109·6	81·1	53	.....	3·31	+ 1·20
Jhansi	29·705	N	5	09·8	86·2	4	.....	1·83	+ 0·11
Jacobabad	29·747	ENE	5	104·9	86·1	41	.....	1·58	+ 0·47
Karachi	29·789	W	14	90·5	77·2	68	.....	3·31	+ 1·70
Jeypore	29·76	Calm	5	105·2	78·1	30	.....	2·63	+ 1·1
Ajmere	29·784	SW	6	10·4	80·0	47	.....	1·7	+ 0·33
Deesa	29·824	WNW	8	106·9	75·	71	.....	0·09	— 0·42
Ahmedabad	29·835	SSW	3	1 6·8	76·6	64	.....	0·05	— ·62
Bhuj	29·831	SW	17	105·	75·0	79	.....	0·59	— 0·05
Jamnagar	29·831	WSW	22	91·1	77·2	73	.....	0·03	— 1·10
Dwarka	29·816	SSW	11	86	77·7	91	.....	0·37	.....
Rajkot	29·814	SW	12	·03·	73·7	76	.....	0·00	— 0·51
Bhavnagar Para.	29·81	NW	10	104·6	75·0	65	.....	0·52	— 0·25
Veraval	29·863	W	11	83·6	77·3	90	.....	0·00	— 0·70
Neemuch	29·812	WSW	11	101·5	77·7	44	.....	0·54	— 0·44
Indore	29·805	WNW	11	102·1	75·1	48	.....	0·09	— 0·94
Saugor	29·730	W	6	105·9	80·6	22	.....	1·20	— 1·26
Jubbulpore	29·732	WSW	4	106·5	75·1	28	.....	1·4	— 1·21
Hoshangabad	29·734	SW	1	109·0	80·2	40	.....	0·51	— 1·33
Khandwa	29·800	NW	2	108·2	80·6	7	.....	0·03	— 1·19
Raipur	29·713	SW	7	107·	81·4	34	.....	3·52	+ 1·07
Nagpur	29·731	N	9	109·2	83·0	37	0·02	2·10	— 0·97
Amraoti	29·76	WNW	7	108·4	81·0	23	.....	0·42	— 1·85
Akola	29·803	WNW	8	1 8·8	81·4	31	.....	0·15	— 2·27
Surat	29·867	W	7	92·2	77·1	66	.....	0·47	+ 0·17
Malegaon	29·800	NW	10	107·3	75·0	41	.....	0·01	— 1·04
Bombay	29·835	NW	9	87·	77·2	76	.....	0·08	— 0·65
Poona	29·8 4	W	11	·01·0	69·4	53	.....	0 00	— 2·08
Ahmednagar	29·846	NW	9	103·9	?	55	.....	0·00	— 2·16
Aurangabad	29·821	NW	4	101·0	72·7	27	.....	0 00	.....
Sholapur	29·833	NE	7	10·2	79·4	37	.....	0·32	— 2·11
Ratnagiri	29·891	NW	13	86·8	74·4	75	.....	0·00	— 0·74
Bijapur	29·813	WNW	7	103·4	78·2	43	.....	0·15	— 2·50
Belgaum	29·855	WNW	10	95·3	73	32	.....	0·58	— 3·74
Mormugoa	29·883	NNW	11	85·0	77·4	76	.....	0·01	— 2·28
Karwar	29·853	WSW	6	89·3	76·0	76	.....	0·00	— 2·81
Mangalore	29·871	Calm	6	90·4	79·9	70	.....	0·00	— 4·95
Calicut	29·87	NW	11	90·7	80·7	76	.....	0·09	— 11·02
Cochin	29·871	Calm	L	91·8	80·3	72	.....	0·40	— 16·50
Bangalore	29·885	SW	7	94·3	71·3	8	.....	3·66	— 2·20
Hyderabad (Deccan).	29·791	Calm	3	104·1	78·7	25	.....	1·07	— 2·5
Masulipatam.	29·810	SSW	10	97·1	82·0	88	.....	7·82	— 0·15
Bellary	29·816	Calm	5	107·5	84·3	58	.....	3·23	+ 1·12
Cuddapa	29·833	SW	6	105·8	83·9	51	.....	0·83	— 5·05
Madras	29·823	S	9	94·5	78·5	78	.....	7·18	— 14·28
Coimbatore	29·867	S	5	98·4	71·1	83	.....	1·67	— 5·71
Trichinopoly.	29·814	W	3	102·1	79·3	68	.....	5·09	— 5·40
Nagapatam	29·83	W	8	92·2	80·5	68	.....	20·18	— 11·65
Colombo	29·76	S	5	88·5	77·0	85	0·03	19·33	— 22·83

In colum Wind "Rate per hour" L=Light, M=Moderate F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes have been almost the same as yesterday. The barometer remains generally above the average.

Winds are north-westerly to south-westerly over the greater part of the country and the force has been fresh to strong at Karachi, Jamnagar, Bhuj and Rajkot and moderate to light elsewhere.

Temperature.—The maximum is 5° in excess of normal at Ahmednagar and the minimum 5° to 9° in Rajputana and Berar and at Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Nagpur and Sholapur. The highest temperature in the shade was 110° at Allahabad and Jhansi and the lowest 70° at Belgaum.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast in Sind and at Indore, Raipur, Bombay, Poona, Aurangabad, Sholapur, Ratnagiri, Mormugao and Hyderabad (Deccan).

Rain in light showers fell at Ahmednagar, Aurangabad and Colombo.

Weather continues fine.

N. LESLIE.

Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

HOW TO KEEP COOL.

All who suffer from the heat should add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath.

A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a delightful sensation of Coolness, Freshness and Purity. It invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The strengthening effect is Simply Magical.

Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists. Beware of substitutes, all of which are inferior in composition and strength. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid."

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Florican, 2381 tons, Captain A Work, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE steamer Terrier, 1008 tons, Captain H Nilsen, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, in ballast.

THE steamer Dunbarmoor, 2331 tons Captain C S Moffett will sail to-day for Barcelona, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Glenaen 2965 tons, Captain J H Hurst; will sail to-day for Baltimore with a cargo of manganese are.

THE R I M S investigator, 339 tons, Captain T H Heming, R N arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Jumna, 2986 tons, Captain S and L Parsons, will sail to day for coast ports and Calcutta, with a cargo of duty paid salt.

THE B and P S N Co's steamer Moshtari, 1110 tons, Captain A D Storey, arrived in harbour yesterday from Aden, with a general cargo and 13 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Kapurthala, 721 tons, Captain M G Williams sailed yesterday for Karachi and Kathiawar coast ports with a general cargo and passengers.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's steamer Nippon, 3998 tons, Captain Loich, will sail to-day for Kobe via Colombo, with a general cargo and Mr E Mayen, Mr D McGregor and deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Nevasa, 1945 tons, Captain E B Hirst, arrived here yesterday from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo 19 cases opium and Mr A E Reporter and 31 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Nowshera, 1961 tons, Captain J Farquharson, sailed yesterday for Zanzibar with a general cargo and Mr and Mrs S G Vaz Mr Rustomjee Nowrojee Mehta, Miss Miller and 65 deck passengers.

THE Hall Line steamer Aston Hall, 2322, tons, Captain C McFee, sailed yesterday for Liverpool &c, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr and Mrs Harwood, and child Mr and Mrs Sargon and infant and Master A Dunmore.

THE B and P S N Co's steamer Mohammadi 1252 tons, Captain W J Fairweather, arrived in harbour yesterday from Jedah, 20th April via Aden, with Mrs and Miss Collins and 693 deck passengers. During the voyage four deaths occurred amongst the pilgrims from natural causes. The Captain in charge reports that Captain T A Galley, was found missing from the steamer on the morning of the 26th April.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

In the Stream.

R I M S Investigator..Comdr H M Heming...Surveyl Steamer
HMS Hyacinth....Capt Hon H L A Hood DSO....Flagship
H M S Redbreast...Lt Comdr H G C ...Somervilli......Cruiser

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

H M S Sphinx.....Comdr Bowman ....R Navy
R I M S Dalhousie ....R I M
R I M S Comet ...Lieut Comdr A Hamilton ......R I Marine
R I M S Clive ...Comdr.....Beauchamp ....R I Marine
Three Torpedo Boats.......................

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—MAY 2.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
India	2591	Forbes			M M & Co
Eden (bque)	414	Souton			The Captain
Parcopolis		Capt Abraham			Persian Gunboat
Baron Innerdale	2140	Crokul			W & A G & Co
Jumna	2987	Parsons	Calcutta		M M & Co
Arcadia	3573	Cubbitt			P & O Co
Henzada	1310	MacLean			M M & Co
Winchester	2087	Walton			K N & Co
Hosein	993	Royan			B & P S N Co
Clan Buchanan	1917	Main			F M & Co
Shirala	3400	Brown			M M & Co
Nubia	3844	Tillard	China	16-5	P & O Co
Dwarka	759	Williams			M M & Co
Mozaffari	1387	Mylcrist	Calcutta		B & P S N Co
Clan Mackenzie	1921	William			E Tajbhoy
Kt Bachelor	4141	Finnis			T Morrison & Co
Alavia	2974	Pigot			E Tajbhoy
Surada	2400	Kngind			M Mackenzie & Co
Obra	3496	Johnson			M M & Co
Mozaffari	1387	Mylcrist			B & P S N Co
Terrier	1008	Nilson			F F Campbell & Co
Nevasa	1945	Hirst			M M & Co
Moshtari	1110	Storey			B & P S N Co
Mohammadi	1252	Fairweather			B & P S Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destinations.	Date.	Agents.
A	Inkonka	2206	W O Moon	A'werp	6-5	J Mackin
B	Clan Mackinnon	3049	Jones	Havre	15-5	F Muir & Co
C&R	Aston Hall	2223	McFee	Liverpool	2-5	K Nixon & Co
D&E	Dunbarmoor	2331	Moffitt	Barcelona	4-5	Ralli Bros
D & E	Clan Urquhart	3757	McPharson			F Muir & Co
H	Cromwell	1977	Sobell	Antwerp		M M & Co
K	Clan Colquhoun	3760	Summer	D'kirk	18-5	F M F & Co
M	Afghan	1439	Dexter	Calcutta	3-5	H C Joosub
O	Hartlepool	2871	Upperton	Hull	6-5	E Latham & Co
P	Glenden	2065	Hurst	Baltimore	29-5	R A Willis
	Qein	726	Olsen	Singapore	5-5	F F Campbell & Co

Outside.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Q Akbar	1440	Baldwin	N F		H C Joosub

H. W. P. D.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Sabarmati	574	Ahmed	K'chi	2-5	Shpd & Co
Ponani	552	Mohamed	B'negar	2-5	Shpd & Co
Indravati	513	Mohamed	Manglore	5	Shpd & Co

P. D. M. D. D.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Somali	1623	Winlker		8-5	Zanzibarde A Strandes

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
3	Clan Fergusson	3107	Mcalister	London	4-5	F M & Co
4	Nowshera	1961	Le Brocq	Zanzibar	2-5	M M & Co
5	Dalmatia	3517	Hamilton	Mar'les	38-4	W & A G & Co
6	Bengal	1257	Phillips	China	2-5	P & O Co
7	Istria	1735	Dobruch	Calcutta	5-5	A Lloyds S N Co
8	Nippon	3999	Soloh	Kobe	29-4	A L S N Co
9	Lichtenfels	3768	Frericks	Karachi	5 5	Glade & Co
12	Macedonia	5215	Bennett	London	13-5	P & O Co
14	Linga	943	Rickford	Busrah	55	M Mackenzie & Co
15	Babaduri	828	Abubucker			N F B S N Co

ARRIVALS.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
2	Mohammadi s	Fairweather	Jedah, Apr 20
	Moshtari s	Storey	Aden, Apr 25
	R I M S Investigator	Heming	Bushire, Apr 22
	Nevasa s	Hirst	Busreh, Apr 17
	Terrier s	Nilsen	Karachi, Apr 29

DEPARTURES.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
2	Bengal s	Phillips	Shanghai, &c
	Florican s	Work	Calcutta
	Kapurthala s	Williams	Karachi
	Aston Hall s	McFee	Liverpool, &c
	Nowshera s	Farquharson	Zanzibar, &c

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday :—

Steamer Dunbarmoor, Moffett, for Barcelona
" Glenaen, Hurst, for Baltimore
" Nippon, Loich, for Kobe
" Jumna, Parsons, for Calcutta, &c

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Obra, for Calcutta, &c
" Moshtari, for Mauritius, &c
" Akbar, for Mauritius, &c

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

April	Vessel.	From
23	Clan Graham	Coast
27	Neuenfels	Antwerp
28	Clan Macleod	Liverpool

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B I S N Co's steamer Rewa, left London on the morning of the 29th ultimo.

The B I S N Co's steamer Aveca, arrived at Plymouth, on the morning of the 29th ultimo.

The P and O S N Co's steamer Marmora arrived at Plymouth, on the morning of the 29th ultimo.

The P and O S N Co's steamer China, arrived at Suez from Colombo, on the afternoon of the 30th ultimo.

The Clan Line S N Co's steamer Clan Forbes, arrived at London on the morning of the 30th ultimo.

The Clan Line S N Co's steamer Clan Chattan, left Suez, on the morning of the 1st instant.

HONGKONG, MAY 2.

The P and O steamer Pekin, arrived here yesterday afternoon.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 2.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Aston Hall s—50 bales hemp E Tajbhoy and Co ; 450 cwt wheat sweeping H Kanji.

Clan Ferguson s—62 bales hemp Kiddle Reeve and Co ; 1000 cwt myrabollams W Becher ; 16 cwt leec Tourier and Co ; 53 bales hemp Tyabjee and Co ; 100 bales hemp H Govindjee 1 bale hides H E Oosman 120 cwt kang L Purshotum.

Macedonia s—250 cwt nigerseed A Blascheck and Co ; 650 cwt myrabollams A Khimjee ; 3501 cwt cottonseed W Becher.

FOR HAVRE.

Clan Mackinnon s—3013 cwt rapeseed and 10326 cwt linseed Ralli Bros ; 1900 cwt mustardseed Volkart Bros ; 4000 cwt linseed E D Sassoon and Co ; 621 cwt crushed myrabollams W Becher : 2000 cwt linseed and 6000 cwt wheat M C Michaldidi and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Clan Colquhoun s—2574 cwt linseed E D Sassoon and Co : 1000 cwt groundnuts A Blascheck and Co ; 2000 cwt linseed and 2000 cwt rapeseed Volkart Bros.

FOR BALTIMORE.

Glenaen s—200 tons manganese ore R A Willis.

FOR BARCELONA.

Dunbarmoor s—400 bales Cotton Ralli Bros.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Clan Ferguson s—3537 cwt linseed E D Sassoon and Co ; 6000 cwt linseed Volkart Bros.

FOR ANTWERP.

Cromwell s—2001 cwt poppyseed E D Sassoon and Co ; 601 cwt mustardseed A Blascheck and Co ; 100 bales hemp E Oomersey ; 2000 cwt crushed bones R Kaderbhoy.

Inkonka s—1000 cwt myrabollams H Anandrao and Co ; 4000 cwt linseed E D Sassoon and Co ; 4000 cwt rapeseed and 6000 cwt poppyseed Volkart Bros.

FLORILINE—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet toothbrush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant Floriline being composed in parts of Honey and Sweet Herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

WOMEN AS WELL AS MEN

ARE MADE MISERABLE BY KIDNEY COMPLAINT.

MANY women have kidney trouble, but unfortunately they do not know it by that name. They think only men have such troubles, and that their own dull, heavy headaches, dizzy, tired feelings, faint spells, and irregular heart, come from some other cause.

Sometimes they do. They Kidneys are not the cause of all diseases, but they are the cause of most, because they have the most work to do.

It is their duty to filter the impurities out of the blood and for this purpose all the blood passes through the kidneys once every four minutes, day and night.

Kidney trouble in women affects the whole female organism sympathetically. It is these kidney impurities in the blood which cause that fagged-out, run-down, sleepless, restless feeling.

They make you irritable, easily worried and excited over trifles, and make you discouraged.

But don't imagine you have some incurable disease and that you cannot be well.

Treat the cause—doctor your kidneys—and by the use of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, aid the kidneys to filter the impurities out of the system that are causing your trouble.

Grateful men and women over the entire world are now finding untold relief and thorough cures by the use of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills. They afford just the assistance the kidneys require to help them in their work of filtering the blood, and they are so safe and gentle in their action that the weakest invalid or the youngest child may use them freely. Do not be discouraged. Your trouble may be kidney trouble, and if so, it is curable.

Whatever you do, whatever you think your disease is, look well to your kidneys at the first sign of anything wrong. Give them just the aid they require, in Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, the great Quaker kidney medicine, and see how well and fit you feel after even a few doses.

We know that Doan's Backache Kidney Pills (which are sold by all chemists) will help everyone suffering from kidney or bladder trouble, and we will gladly send a free sample box to anyone who mentions this paper. Address: Foster-McClellan Co., 8, Wells-street, Oxford-street, London, W., England.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, MAY 1.

SECURITIES—

2 1-2 per cent, Consols	£90 1-4	= unchanged
3 do. Rentes	£99	= do
3 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan	£106 1/4	= do
3 1-3 per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£66	= do

SILVER—

Spot in London	26 3/16	= — 3-16
2 months hence	26 1/16	= — 3-16
Spot in New York	58 3-1	— 1-2

EXCHANGES—

Paris cheques	25·13 1-2	= unchanged
Berlin "	20·49 1-2	= + 1-4
New York Demand	4·86 1/2	= unchanged

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England	2 1/2 per cent	= unchanged
3 months sight Bank Bills	2 1/8 per cent	= — 1-8
3 " " "	2 1/4 per cent	= unchanged
3 " " Fine Trade Bills	2 1/2 per cent	= do
3 months sight Fine Trade Bills	2 3/4 per cent	= do

INTEREST—

Day to day loans	1 3/4 per cent	= — 1/2
7 day market loans	2 per cent	= — 1-2

Extra Council Bills allotments Bills on Madras Rs. 1,40,000 at 1s. 4d.

SUGAR—

German granulated 1st marks 14-10 1-2 sellers tone steady

RUBBER—

Para Rubber 5s 6 1 2d sellers

RAPESEED—

Brown 37 buyers, tone firm.

LINSEED—

Linseed Bold 39 3 4 sellers tone easier.

COFFEE—

Coffee in New York, 7 7/8 unchanged

ARRIVALS—

Steamers—Camberwell, Djibouti and Duke of Norfolk. Wheat afloat for U. K, 3,460,000 quarters.

In Liverpool.—Cotton Market closed steady. East Indian quiet but steady. Manchester firm. Total sales 8,000 bales. Spot 4·29+9. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 6 3-4 unchanged. Sold on speculation and for Export 1,000 bales. Imports 5,000 bales. Futures closed firm.

May-June	June-July	July-Aug.
4·15	4·17	4·19
+10	+10	+10
Aug.-Sept.	Sep.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
4·20	4·22	4·23
+9	+10	+10
Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
4·24	4·25	4·25
+10	+10	New position

Receipts at U S Ports	17,000 bales
Do last year	6,000 do
Exports to Great Britain	13,000 do
Do do Continent	25,000 do

IN NEW YORK—

Spot	7·90 + 5
Futures, month of July	7·53 + 13 a
Do. do. December	7·90 + 13 b

a Advanced owing to bull support and short covering.
b Advanced owing to firm cables.

IN NEW ORLEANS—

Spot	7 7-16+1-16
Futures, month of August	7·49 } New posit'ons
Do. do. November	7·62 }
Tone at close	steady

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 48 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Monday, 1st May, 1905 :—

Cotton	10,221 bales.
Wheat	27,155 cwts.
Linseed	15,101 do
Rape, Ral and Mustard	1,921 do
Gingelly seed	12 do
Poppyseed	1,773 do
Groundnuts	48 do
Castorseed	56 do
Rice	1,085 do
Myrabollams	1,29 do
Cottonseed	13,773 do
Mowraseed	Nil
Gram	64 do
Joowar	7,130 do
Maize	Nil

BOMBAY, MAY 2.

Exchange—Tone quiet.

Bank T. T.				1s. 3 15-16d.
Bank Demand				1s. 3 15-16d.
Credit Bills 3 Months' Sight D A				1s. 4 1-8d.
Do 6	do	do		1s. 4 7-32d. to 3-16
French Francs 3	do	do		169 1-2
Marks 3	do	do		187 3-4
Hongkong 30	Days'	Sight		136 1-2
Shanghai 30	do	do		192
Japan 30	do	do		149

GOVERNMENT PAPER —3 1/2 per cent. Tone unchanged

Cash	99·0
1st Settlement	98·11

Money Market, Tone quiet.

BANK RATE.—

Bank of England since	9th	March	2 1-2	per cent.
Bank of Bombay do	14th	April	5	do
Bank of Bengal do	27th	do	4	do
Bank of Madras do	15th	do	4	do

Bank of Bombay cash balance is 11 lakhs up.

SEEDS.

LINSEED—Tone easier.

	Rs. a. p.
Ready ...	6 11 0
Forward Suttah May...	6 12 6

RAPESEED—Tone quiet.

Brown Cawnpore, Ready ...	6 8 0
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready ...	7 2 0

POPPYSEED—Tone easier.

Ready ...	7 3 0

CASTORSEED—Tone quiet.

Ready ...	28 0 0

WHEAT.—Tone, easier.

White Delhi ready ...	4 9 0
Do. Do forward ...	4 9 6
Jubb. Pessi...	30 0 0 per cdy.

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone—quiet.

Estimated sales	8,000 bales
Imports	32,000 do.

May-June	June-July	July-Aug
4·12	4·14	4·16
—3	—3	—3
Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct-Nov
4·17	4·19	4·20
—3	—3	—3
Nov-Dec.	Dec-Jan.	Jan-Feb.
4·21	4·22	4·23
—3	—3	—3

COTTON.—The continued firmness of the American markets has caused a steadier feeling here, and prices to-day advanced Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy all round. There was some demand on the part of exporters for high class and stapled descriptions and mills are also better buyers. A fair business has put through at Colaba, but on receipt of the Liverpool opener an easier feeling prevailed.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited :—

Bengal (H.-G.) (Ry. terms)...	164	152	...	25th May.
Bengals, M. G (Ry terms)......	169	159	...	
Sind-Punjab M G.	168	158	...	
Oomrawatee (deacpts) (M.-G.)	179	173	...	
Khandeish do. ...	171	165		
Jalgaon do. ...	173	167		
Khangaum fair staple (M-G) / Karanja do. do do / Akola do. do. do	180	174	...	
Oomra, good staple (M.G.)	187	181	...	
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M-G)	185	179	...	
Nagpore Kampti do	191	185	...	
Broach (M.-G.) ...	204	201	198	
Dharwar (S.-G) ...	...	...	200	
Westerns ...	...	...	187	

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 18th April, 1905, as compared with the statement of 25th April, 1905 :—

LIABILITIES.	April 18. Rs. a. p.	April 25. Rs. a. p.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	1,32,00,000 0 0	1,32,00,000 0 0
Public Deposits, &c	1,49,12,392 1 8	1,48.83,013 8 9
Other Deposits, &c	11,46,52,210 5 8	11,84,57,049 9 1
Bank Post Bills, &c	19,16,783 6 7	6,17,516 12 10
Sundries	27,64,834 12 2	28,18,773 13 6
Rs...	16,74,76,219 10 1	16,99,79,353 12 2
ASSETS.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Government Securities	1,38,43,106 1 11	1,34,87,194 1 11
Other authorised Investments	75,40 603 13 8	75,34,643 13 8
Loans on Govt. and other authorized Securities	3,46,83,523 13 2	3,34,58,997 14 0
Accounts of Credit on do	1,98,65,519 14 7	2,14,04,932 15 10
Bills discounted &c	3 44,46,338 14 0	3,42,87,816 0 10
Balances with other Banks	25,39,799 8 6	25,62,482 3 8
Bullions		
Dead Stock	18,42,819 8 4	18,45,286 12 4
Stamps	13,901 12 10	13,565 15 9
Sundries	13,62,393 12 2	13,49,647 11 2
	11,61,38,337 3 2	11,59,44,577 11 2
Cash &c., at Head Office	3,15,03,175 4 1	3,48,07,501 9 4
Do. at Branches	1,98,34,707 2 10	1,92,27,271 7 8
Rs..	16,74,76,219 10 1	16,99,79,353 12 2

LIABILITIES.

	Rs.	
Government Balance at Head Office	1,61,828	Decrease
Do. at Branches	1,12,448	Increase
Other Deposits	38,04,839	Do
Post Bills	12,59,266	Decrease

ASSETS.

	Rs.	
Bank's Investments	3,61,873	Decrease
Loans	12,24,827	Do
Accounts of Credit	15,39,412	Increase
Mercantile Bills	1,58,493	Decrease
Cash at Head Office	33,04,329	Increase
Cash at Branches	6,07,436	Decrease

JOHN HADDON & CO'S GENERAL PRODUCE LETTER.

LONDON, APRIL 14.

Annatto Seed.—The market is firmer. We have sold fine bright Madras at 6d, followed by further recent sales of West Indian at 6 1-4d per lb.

Beeswax.—A steady trade has continued throughout the week and a moderate business has been done in ordinary to good yellow wax at £5-15 to £6. In one or two instances of special quality £6-2-6 has been paid. White Calcutta wax also has been enquired for and business resulted at £7-10 to £7-12-6 per cwt.

Cinchona Bark.—The next sales take place on the 18th of April next week, we shall give a detailed report. We quote East India Ledgeriana original stem, at 4d to 7d, renewed stem 6d, to 6 1-2d, Crown renewed 2 1-2d, to 6 1-2d original 1 3-4d to 5 7-8d, red original stem 2d to 4 1-2d.

Copra.—The market has remained in a very quiet state. There are second hand sellers at £18-10 c.i.f. We have a buyer of 1,000 tons spread over 6 months at a slight reduction.

Ginger.—The market is unchanged. At auctions no Malabar was offered, although there has been more enquiry. Privately but little business has resulted. Jamaica Ginger is dearer.

Hemp.—A moderate business has been done during the week in Indian descriptions at private rates. At yesterday's sales 1,338 bales of Manilla were offered and 109 sold at £29 to £30 per ton c. i. f. Of 600 bales dressed Jubbulpore offered 6 sold, ropes at £5-10 subject. 14 bales of Mauritius and 255 bales of dressed African were bought in.

Sisal.—295 bales of Indian were offered and 204 sold at £15 to £33-10-0 per ton.

Isinglass.—The next sales take place on the 18th inst. On the last occasion the sales comprised Karachi leaf fair to good heavy polish at 2-10 to 3, fair to good reddish at 2-5 to 2-6, heavy reddish mixed dark at 2 to 2-4, thin rough at 1-5. Leaf Penang character common mixed dark at 2-7, Tongue good heavy yellow at 2-11, small yellow and reddish at 2 pickings at 1-3 to 1-4. Purse middling to good heavy at 1-1 to 1-3, common small mixed dark at 7d to 8d, Tails 11 1-2d per lb.

Ivory.—The next sales take place on the 18th inst.

Kopoc.—The market remains steady. On the spot there has been a fair enquiry, and sales at 3 3-4d to 4 1-2d for fair to fully good fair.

Lemon Grat Oil.—Remains firm. There is but little offering To-day's price is 8 1-2d per ounce.

Mace.—The Market is unchanged. In sales 58 cases of Penang offered and only 1 case sold. Good heavy palish part wormy at 1-10. West Indian steady. 32 packages offered and sold, fair to good palish at 1-4 to 1-5½, fair to good red at 1-2 to 1-3. Broken at 1-2.

Nutmegs.—Market slightly easier. 21 cases of Penang offered and 5 sold. 82s at 1-1 subject, 94s to 98s at 9 1-2d and 1-10s at 7d, 20 boxes Singapore offered and bought in 80s at 1-2 23 bags sold without reserve 150s wormy at 4d. West Indian 166 packages sold 68s at 1-3 to 1-4, 72s at 11d to 11 1-2d, 73s to 76s at 9d to 11d, 78s at 9 1-2d, 80s to 86s at 9d to 10d, 87s at 9d, 85s at 7d. 93s to 95s at 7d to 7 1-2d, 98s at 6 1-2 to 7d, 100s to 108s at 6 1-2d to 7 1-2s, 110s to 112s at 6 1-2d to 7d, 114s dark at 5 1-2d, 122s to 125s at 6d to 7d, 120s to 122s long dark at 4 1-4d to 4 1-2d, 128s to 135s at 4d to 5d, 141s at 3 1-2d to 4 1-4d, in shell 86s at 5d per lb.

Pepper.—The market for Tellicherry has ruled quiet. Business has been done at 49 down to 48-9 c i f. We have sold up to 50-6 c i f.

Tea.—The sales this week totalled 28,800 packages of which 1,700 were from S. India. A better tone was noticeable, and there was more enquiry for desirable medium descriptions. The best averages from S. India were :—Kanniamally 6 3-4d, Lockhart 6 1-2d, and Cheerambadi 5 3-4d.

All descriptions of produce sold to the best possible advantage.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 1.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed	quiet
Surats	quiet
Good Bhownuggur	.....
The Manchester Market has been	firm
2 1-2 per cent Consols	90 1/4
3 per cent Rentes	99
3 1-2 per cent Sterling Loan	106 1/4
3 1-2 per cent Rupee Papers	66
Bar Silver	26 3/8

WESTERN COMMAND ORDERS.

Head-Quarters, Mahableshwar, 28 April 1905.

46th Punjabis—2nd—Lieut W F Bird 1st Batt South Lancashire Regt a candidate for the Indian Army to be a Double Co Officer dated 17th April.

Col J C Swaan C B Asst Adjt Genl assumed the appointment of Offg Depy Adjt Genl on the 22nd April.

109th Infy—Maj H G Walker 2nd Double Coy Comdr and Offg 2nd in Command to be Offg Comdt and Capt P C Searle 3rd Double Coy Commdr and Offg 2nd Double Coy Commdr to be Offg 2nd in Command vice Bt Col H Godfray proceeded on leave and until the return from leave of Bt Lieut Col C J Mellis V C or pending further orders.

Capt C A Roosmale Cocq 3rd Erinpura Regt will remain in Command of the 31st Ghilzai Camel Corps.

Capt B Leicester Cheshire Regt on return from privilege leave which expires on the 25th April will take up his former appointment as Asstt Transport Registration Officer No. VI Circle.

On arrival in India Capt L H Close R E is posted to the 5th Mhow Division Military Works Services.

The following exchange is ordered :—2nd Lieut G L Leslie Smith 2nd Lieut A R Burton From 4th Battery Royal Field Arty from Attached No. 12 Coy Royal Garrison Arty To Attached No. 12 Coy Royal Garrison Arty to 4th Battery Royal Field Arty.

Brevet Col F Hawkins Indian Army on vacating the Command of the 1st Brahmans is permitted to reside out of India.

Lieut H S Eliot No 1 Mountain Battery Royal Garrison Arty has been detailed to assist in the compilation of the Visual Signalling Map of the Western Command in place of 2nd Lieut J R Leader 2nd Battn Connaught Rangers.

The undermentioned Officers have been permitted by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India to return to duty :—Col J P Greany Indian Medical Service ; Capt S Hunt Indian Medical Service, Lieut W C R Savage, 32nd Lancers, and Lieut-Colonel A Beale, 105th Mahratta Lt Infy

The undermentioned Officers have been granted an extension of leave by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India :—Lieut-Col L W C Kerrich 28th Lt Cavy for one week on private affairs Capt P S E Claridge 8th Lt Coy for three months on medical certificate Capt C D Duxbury 34th Prince Albert Victor's Own Poona Horse for two months on medical certificate Capt S A Cooke 38th Central India Horse for four months on medical certificate Capt C H C Grace 105th Mahratta Lt Infy for six months on medical certificate Capt H C Wooldridge 109th Infy for six months on medical certificate Capt A H D Creagh 121st Pioneers for one month on private affairs.

Divisional Staff—Col F H Kelly Assist Adjt Genl 4th Quetta Division Pension service twenty-sixth year commenced 10th Jan.

The undermentioned Officer crossed the Russian Frontier for a period of study on the 2nd Feb Capt W N Hay 129th Duke of Connaught's Own Baluchis.

The leave to Major A W Abercrombie Connaught Rangers Brigade Major Nasirabad Brigade notified in Western Command Order No 354 of 1905 has effect from 25th April and not 28th April as stated therein.]

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional lines CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

HART—April 25, at Madras, to Assistant Surgeon and Mrs W P Bell Hart, a daughter.

JONES—April 16, at Kidderpore, the wife of G E Jones, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

ABSOLON—THOMPSON—April 24, at St Mark's Church, Bangalore, Thomas Aird Moore Absolon, son of E Absolon, of London, to Ruby Ellen Thompson, daughter of R A Thompson, B A, Deputy Sheriff of Madras, Retired.

DEATH.

GELLING—April 26, at the General Hospital, Calcutta, W Hilary Gelling, the dearly loved brother of Katie Gelling, and second son of H E Gelling, Barrister-at-law, Isle of Man.

NEWTON AND WALKER—April 4, killed in the Earthquake, at Dharmsala, Eva, the dearly beloved wife of Fred Wilson Newton, also her sister Helen Augusta Walker, relict of the late Alexander H Walker.

SUTHERLAND—April 28, at 4 Short Street, Calcutta, Cordelia Isabel, the dearly beloved wife of James Sutherland, aged 33 years, 9 months and 19 days.

ASTHMATONES.

From the receipt of a celebrated Physician, a specialist in Asthma. Each Asthmatone contains Potas, Iodid ; Sod. Brom ; Ext. Euphorb. Pil ; Glonoin ; Tinct. Lobelia ; &c. Per bottle of 25, Rs. 1-8.

PULMOTONES.

For the cure and relief of coughs, colds, consumption, and chest complaints generally. Each Pulmotone represents Guaiacol ; and the Hypophosphites of Quinine ; Calcium ; Iron ; Sodium ; Potassium ; Manganese ; and Strychnine. Per bottle of 25, Rs. 1-8.

EPILCURE.

A compound powder specially prepared for the relief and cure of Epilepsy, Re. 1-8 per bottle.

LILACINE.

Prepared from the fresh leaves of the Indian Nim Tree. It possesses healing and soothing properties and is useful in Prickly Heat, Insect Bites, Cuts, Wounds, Hœmorrhoids &c. Per bottle, Re. 1.

In sending for any of the above remedies, please mention this paper, and address

KEMP & CO., LTD.,

SASSOON HOUSE,

BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises 5h. 31m. Sun sets 6h. 22m. High water, 11-7m., 10-55a. Low water, 4-27m., 4-46a.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3-30 p. m.
Chamber of Commerce, balloting for an Elective Port Trustee, 10 a. m. to 4 p. m.
Public meeting re Indian Congress Deputation to England, Framjee Cowasji Institute, 5-20 p. m.

BOMBAY NATIVE DISPENSARY.—Daily average attendance 204 ; admissions 2,131 ; prevailing diseases, fevers.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Tamatave, Mauritius and Reunion via Tuticorin and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office, at 7 p. m. to-day and Thursday 4th instant instead of 5th and 6th inst.

THE MISSING PACKAGES.—The three missing packages, belonging to Mr. Allison, a passenger by the English mail steamer Macedonia, mentioned in our yesterday's paper have been discovered by the Bombay Police at Karachi.

COCAINE PROSECUTION.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate Sub-Inspector Finch charged Sheik Farid Sheik Hussen with selling and with being in possession of cocaine without licence. Inspector Banaji of the Abkari Department had the accused arrested by the usual method of sending an informant with marked coins. Nine packets and two bottles of cocaine were found with the accused, who was convicted and fined Rs. 80, with the alternative of ten weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT OF A PIECE OF SILK.—On Saturday morning when one Sukhlal Jivraj, a cloth-merchant at Dhobi Talao, was attending to some of his customers one Ramswamy Rama, a Hindu lad, made away with a piece of silk of the value of Rs. 40 from his shop. It turned out that the accused had been to the complainant's shop that morning and showing a sample asked for a similar piece of silk. The complainant asked the accused to wait till he finished with other customers. But the accused left unnoticed with the piece of silk. When he happened to pass by the shop next day the accused was arrested, and pleaded guilty to the offence. The accused was put up yesterday before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, by Inspector Power. The Magistrate ordered the accused to receive twelve stripes.

PRESENTATION TO AN INSPECTOR.—At eight o'clock yesterday morning, at a special parade held in the Head Police Office, Mr. H. G. Gell, Commissioner of Police in the presence of Mr. K. A. Reinold, Acting Deputy Commissioner, and several other European and native officers and policemen, numbering about two hundred, presented to Inspector Sheikh Ibrahim Sheikh Imam, a "sanad" of the title of "Khan Bahadur" conferred on him by H. E. the Viceroy, Lord Curzon, on New Years Day. This was the second parade held to do honour to the Inspector the first having been held in the year 1887, when he was presented with a gold watch. Mr. Gell's speech was translated into Hindustani by Sub-Inspector Sikandarkhan for the benefit of the vernacular-speaking policemen who were present. In making the presentation, Mr. Gell said that Government having been pleased to confer the title of Khan Bahadur, on the Inspector, he had much pleasure in now handing him the "sanad." This was not the first honour Mr. Sheikh Ibrahim had received at the hands of Government, for, at the time of the Coronation of H. M. King Edward VII, he had been presented with a certificate in acknowledgment of his long services. It was his pleasant duty to recommend the officer on both occasions, and his recommendations were based on the fact that for forty-two years he (the Inspector) had rendered meritorious and loyal services. Mr. Sheikh Ibrahim had joined the police force in 1864, and had risen step by step to his present position of Inspector in the European Grade. Without ability and true merit it would not have been possible to rise so high. Mr. Ibrahim possessed many policemenlike qualities, and detective ability amongst the rest. This was recognised by Sir Frank Souter, who in 1887, presented him with a gold watch for a display of this ability. Further record of his meritorious services was afforded by the fact that his history sheet was full of good entries made by the various Commissioners of Police under whom he had served. In conclusion, Mr. Gell offered his hearty congratulations to Inspector Ibrahim for the honour Government had conferred on him, and trusted that after the Inspector's retirement, which, Mr. Gell regretted to say, was not now far off, he would enjoy many years of health and prosperity, and might be able to avail himself of the rest he had so well earned. The Commissioner, and Mr. Reinold having shaken hands with Inspector Ibrahim, the parade was dismissed.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

AT the meeting of the Trustees held yesterday a the City Improvement Trust Office, the Hon. Mr. G O. W. Dunn presided, and there were also present Lieut. Colonel J. A. Fearon, the Hon. Mr. W. C. Hughes, Mr. P. R. Cadell, Mr. T. W. Cuffe, Dr. A. G. Viegas, Mr. Sassoon J. David, Mr. D. E. Wacha, Mr. J. S. Brown, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula, Mr. W. D. Sheppard, Dr. Dwarkadas Dhurumsey, and Mr. W. N. Shilstone Secretary.

DISPOSAL OF THE CRESCENT SITE POSTPONED.

The meeting considered a memorandum by the Chairman, recommending that the disposal of the Crescent site be postponed for a period of about six months.

The Board agreed to the proposal.

A PROPOSED BANDSTAND.

The meeting resumed consideration of the question of allowing the construction of a temporary Bandstand on the Cooperage site.

The Chairman read a letter from the Board's solicitors, and remarked there seemed to be no obligation to accede to the application, because there was no question of a lease. He proposed that permission be given for the erection of a temporary Bandstand on the Cooperage ground on condition that the Band Committee undertook to remove it at forty eight hours' notice.

Mr. D. E. Wacha said such a proposal coming from private individuals was not to be entertained ; and he proposed an amendment to the effect that the application from Mr. Binning and others for the erection of Bandstand be recorded.

The Hon. Mr. Ibahim considered that the committee should be distinctly given to understand that they might have to remove the structure at 48 hours' notice.

Mr. Wacha's amendment was put to the vote and declared lost.

Mr. Sassoon J. David required if any charge was proposed to be levied for chairs at the proposed Bandstand.

The chairman said it was contemplated to charge a reasonable fee.

Mr. Wacha remarked that the Board ought to fix the fee whatever it was.

The chairman said the fee proposed by the applicants was two annas a chair. He proposed an addition to the original proposition namely—The Committee are at liberty to provide movable chairs and may not charge more than two annas for their use. The Board, however, reserves the power to withdraw this privilege at any time on 48 hours' notice.

Mr. Wacha was of opinion that a charge of one anna per chair would be quite sufficient.

Mr. Cuffe thought every reasonable facility should be given to the proposed undertaking, especially with regard to the provision for chairs, which were intended for public recreation. The Band Committee had come forward to supply what was felt to be a public want, and there was no question whatever of personal profit on their part. There was a real demand for a Band, and the proposed charge for seats was only intended to assist in raising subscriptions. Mr. Cuffe thought the Board should give the Band Committee all the assistance they could.

The chairman's proposition was then carried, Mr. D. E. Wacha being the only dissentient.

POLICE ACCOMODATION SCHEME.

The Secretary submitted the following progress report in regard to the Police accommodation scheme:—The quarters at Wodehouse Road were reported to be complete with the exception of the weather shades, and the superstructure of the six additional rooms was finished. At Agripada the estimates had been revised and submitted to the chairman. At Foras Road the scheme could not be taken in hand, as the Board had seven important schemes to work. At Shephard's Road the work on the Risaldars' quarters was complete and that of the stables is in progress. At Connaught Road a fresh site had been selected and revised estimates submitted to the chairman. At Duncan Road the scheme had been sanctioned by Government and arrangements were being made for the acquisition of properties. At 1st Nagpada, work on the lines of 63 rooms had been stopped by the contractor.

The meeting adjourned after transacting some further business.

NOTES FROM AURANGABAD.

Two blind men, one a Bheel and the other a Bania, Kasinath were leaving together in a small hamlet near Pulmary, about twenty miles from Aurangabad. The other night, writes our correspondent, the Bheel suddenly pounced upon his friend, strangled him with a cord and robbed the body of jewellry and other property. He then buried the corpse in a dustbin the contents of which are seldom if ever, removed, and the clothing he deposited on a dunghill. The Patel of the village had the body cremated without informing the Police or any one else. But the Police managed to unravel the whole mystery and apprehended the culprit. He will shortly be placed before the Moglai Legal authorities for trial on the charge of murder combined with robbery.

The present hot weather promises to be an unusually severe and trying one. Already the heat is so great that no one cares to venture out of doors after 9 A. M. The military authorities are about to change their hours for parades, etc., while the common people resort to the markets in the cool of the evening. Although the season has not as yet attained its culminating point, every one is wishing for the monsoon. Most of the wells and other sources of water supply are drying up as well as the river Calm, so that a drought is apprehended. The supply from the stand pipes is also very meagre and quarrels among those who resort to them for their daily supply are not infrequent.

The other day at about one o'clock p. m. a furious gale swept over the station, the Pukka built Hospital of the 98th Infantry suffered damage. The Mangalore tiling of a portion of the verandhas of the main building was carried away. A batch of boon companions entered a country liquor vendor's shop the other day to regale themselves. Apparently satisfied with their potations, the men separated to return to their homes. But one of them appears to have indulged too much, for on reaching his quarters, he suddenly expired without speking a word to any one. It has now been brought to light that these men had wagered to see who could swill the most.

While some repairs were being executed at the Talukdar's Katcharri in the city, the other day, in the presence of the District Engineer and contractors, a maistry went on the roop with a crowbar to show the men how to work speedily. Unfortunately he seems to have overtaxed his strength, for the crowbar suddenly fell from his grasp and lighted on the foot of a labourer, severing three of his toes, while the wielder of the tool himself lost his balance and fell to the ground severely injuring his spine, hip and back. Both men were conveyed to the city Hospital where they are now under treatment.

Small-pox is reported to be on the increase here and there, most notably at Chowka where the mortality averages more than twenty per week, mostly among children. Among the deaths of the week, none has caused such universal regret as that of Sheikh Fizudden, pensioned Havildar, late of the 4th I. H. C. He had been wont to undertake the farming of the Cantonment rumnas (pasture ground) for many years past. He succumbed to pneumonia complicated with sunstroke. His funeral was very largely attended.

PUBLIC COMPANY MEETINGS.

THE INDIAN MANUFACTURING Co., LD.

THE twenty-third annual ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of this Company was held yesterday at 4 p.m. at its registered office in No. 12 Hummum Street, Fort, Mr. Vandravandas Ramjee presiding.

The following report of the directors for the year ending 31st December last was adopted :—From the annual accounts it will be seen, that the Company has made a net profit of Rs. 86 384, which, looking to the condition of the Mill industry, during the said period in general the directors consider satisfactory. This amount the directors recommend to dispose of as follows :—To declare a dividend of Rs. 30 per whole share and Rs. 15 per half share which would absorb Rs. 27,000 ; to the depreciation of machinery account Rs. 55,000 ; to carry to the next year's account Rs. 4 384 ; total Rs. 86,384. The directors are glad to report that the agents have voluntarily given up half of the commission Rs. 22,550-12-3 out of their commission of Rs. 45,101-8 6 which they are entitled to, under the articles of association, which amount the directors have accepted with thanks.

A dividend of Rs. 30 per whole share and Rs. 15 per half share was declared. Mr. Vandravandas Ramji was re-elected a director and the appointment of Mr. H. P. Thackersey as a director was confirmed. Messrs. C. C. Dalal and Jagmohandas J. Mody were appointed auditors on a remuneration of Rs. 200 each. A vote of thanks was accorded to Messrs. Damodhur Thackersey Mooljee & Co., the Agents, for having voluntarily given up half of their last year's commission.

THE INDIAN PAPER AND COTTON MILL COMPANY, LIMITED.

A meeting of the shareholders of this Company now in liquidation was held yesterday, at its registered office in Forbes Street, Fort, Mr. Nazarmahomed Fatehali, the liquidator, presiding. The account of the liquidation was submitted to the meeting, which was approved and adopted. It was also resolved that as the work of the liquidation had come to an end, the books of the Company be destroyed after four months.

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THE "TIMES OF INDIA" OFFICE,
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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, MAY 3, 1905.

CONCERNING TEA.

IN a lightly written volume, whose pages are embellished by many illustrations, Mr. Herbert Compton, Organising Secretary of the Anti-Tea-Duty League, tells the story of tea and its production. It is a plea for fair play for a purely British industry, he informs us, and that being so it is somewhat to be regretted that the writer indulges in colloquialisms and trivialities which may try the patience of some of the British electors to whom his work is dedicated. He reminds them that North America was lost to the Empire over tea and is anxious to show that tea is a politically dangerous thing to play with. Mr. Compton's publication, however, is instructive in other ways. He narrates how tea growing came into India and how skilled Chinese tea-makers were brought into the country to teach the planters how to produce and prepare the leaf. These men were imported by the Government of India for employment on certain experimental tea plantations in the Himalayas, one of which he subsequently managed when it passed into private hands. The Chinaman taught him his business of which he now gives us an insight. Tea he classifies generally under three heads—black tea, in which the leaf is fermented, or, as modern science has half decided, oxidised and dried over the fumes of charcoal or in heated air; green tea, in which the leaf is dessicated in its green state, before fermentation has time to set in, by a process of cooking and curing it in hot iron pans; and oolong tea, which is a sort of half and half product, being green tea cured over charcoal fumes or in heated air, instead of in iron pans. It would, it seems, be perfectly possible to make these three varieties of tea from the leaf of the same bush and on the same day. Moreover, given favourable quality in the flush, each variety could be graded from the choicest to the commonest, from tea worth three-shillings a pound, in Mincing Lane, to tea worth less than three pence a pound—all likewise the product of the same bush on the same day—provided the said bush was large enough to produce sufficient leaf for the experiment. Black tea leaves are plucked one day and made into tea the next. Green and oolong tea leaves are picked from the bush and made into tea, all on the same day, although for convenience' sake, the process of colouring the former is often deferred.

The Chinamen in India, it seems, were not at all particular either about the age or quality of their leaf. They would pick the top bud, or undeveloped leaf and the three or even four next leaves, which meant that the shoot had been growing for ten days or a fortnight. Modern experience has proved that only the bud and two leaves ought to be gathered to make a commercially profitable and fine liquoring product and that no flush should be allowed to linger on the bushes longer than seven days, but should, preferably, be whipped off once every five, or possibly every four days in quick-growing weather. Advanced tea-planters and trained pluckers know precisely what shoots to take and what to leave for the next round. But the Chinamen never began to pluck their leaf until several days after its choicest qualities had departed out of it for ever. The leaf was carried to the factory twice a day and spread out more or less thinly on trays and mats to wither and left until the next day. The process in vogue in those days and that adopted now are described by Mr. Compton, who explains the advantages of the latter, very lucidly too, and shows that the methods taught by the Chinamen the Government of India imported were haphazard, unscientific and crude in the extreme. Incidently he lets us into some secrets of the trade. "Facing" tea is or has been resorted to—which brings up the polish and colouring of the leaf and saves much labour. Mr. Compton pleads guilty to having faced tons of green tea with soapstone, fuller's earth, Prussian blue, gamboge, certain Indian native dyes and anline dyes. We do not suppose his brother tea-planters will thank him for his candour, but he explains that his clients, who were Central Asian merchants, would not buy the tea unless it were so faced, and for one customer he had to turn out a fancy pink-coloured tea, which was destined to be offered as a nuzzer to the ruler of one of the Central Asian khanates.

But the main aim and object for which the book was written was to advocate the removal of the duty on tea. Under existing conditions Mr. Compton owns that, in England, absolutely duty-free tea would not be fair to other revenue-paying products and might very conceivably be disadvantageous to the producer and consumer, by letting in a flood of cheap and deleterious coarse tea which had far better be kept out of Mincing Lane and the national tea-pot. Moreover, says he, the tea-industry would find a positive pleasure in bearing its fair share of taxation, after having for so many years paid more than its share. In his advocacy of a reduced duty Mr. Compton urges that whilst there are vicious luxuries, it seems nothing short of iniquitous to over-tax a beverage that is in every way innocent, beneficent and creditable to the public character. A tax on tea, he pronounces, as indefensible morally, as a tax on soda-water, or lemonade, almost as indefensible as a tax on bread. Tea, as he argues, is no longer a luxury, but an absolute necessity of our improved, civilised standard of living. It is a prime raw material and refreshes and stimulates tired and over-worked labour. Therefore to tax tea is to tax the most exhausting hours of our industrial and labouring population. There is much in the argument, and we can understand the reply the League makes to the question what shall be taxed instead of tea?—petroleum and its products—or put the tax on any other product which is not essentially a British industry. Most of all Mr. Compton seems to incline to the taxation of the motor-car. There is some excuse for his eagerness, but he lets it carry him away somewhat when he says that they, in no way, benefit British industry. Still, as he says, the motor-car is the luxury of the rich and at present is exempt from taxation which "the man who owns one probably pays, assessed ad valorem, from one-fifth to one-tenth of the tax on his tea that is extorted from the beggars on the road, whom he passes by (or over) and splashes with mud." But even letting motors splash along untaxed, there is no justification for taxing a food product to a greater extent than its value, and we sympathise with both producers and consumers.

GERMANY IN THE PACIFIC.

WHILE Germany is insisting upon the "open door" in Morocco and elsewhere, she is very effectively closing the door in places where she has gained control. Lord Lansdowne has had to call the attention of the German Government to its flagrant violations of treaty obligations in the Western Pacific. British trading firms have been unscrupulously ousted from the German Protected Islands in the North and South Pacific, and only the other day the Sydney Chamber of Commerce made representations to the Australian Government in regard to the closing of the door in the Marshall Islands, The Home Government has since communicated with Berlin pointing out the seriousness of the subject. The Marshall Islands are governed by a German Company which is, at the same time, exploiting the trade of the islands to the exclusion of all other traders. British traders are driven away by a system of exorbitant licence fees and other exactions which the Company demands under its special powers. As a trading Company the German concern is liable to the same duties as other traders, but the duties it receives as Governor of the Islands are used to assist the Company's revenue. Lord Lansdowne has pointed out that this is an evasion of the spirit and the letter of the Anglo-German declaration of 1886 with reference to Pacific island trade. In 1899 Germany bought the Caroline Islands from Spain, and although they lie within the sphere of the 1886 Declaration, there has been absolute prohibition of all but German trade with the Islands. Attention has at last been drawn to the condition of affairs in the Western Pacific by a claim which Messrs. Burns, Philip and Co., have made upon the German Government for losses suffered by the action of the Marshall Islands Company. The exclusion of British traders from there and the Caroline Islands is but part of a bitter anti-British policy which began during the Samoa trouble when German officials secretly incited the rebellious natives and misrepresented the intentions of England and the United States. The result is that clusters of rich islands in the North and South Pacific which were discovered by British seamen and settled by men of British blood are now exploited almost exclusively by the Germans. The failure of German attempts at colonisation tends to intensify the bitterness of feeling. In New Guinea, Germany's want of success is in contrast to the prosperous condition of the adjoining British territory, where races which were formerly cannibals and head-hunters have been transformed into an orderly community appreciating English methods of administration. The sentiments of the natives on the East of the Island towards their German rulers are anything but friendly.

THE ITALIAN SILK TRADE.

MR. CONSUL-GENERAL Percy Chapman, in a brief report on the silk trade in Italy last year, states that the Italian silk market, before the commencement of the breeding for 1904, was in such a disastrous state as had seldom been experienced before in the history of the silk trade. Work began to slacken at the beginning of 1903, resulting in a fall in prices in March and April, but on the 20th of the latter month there was a frost, which was thought to have destroyed the whole of the French and half of the Italian yields. On account of this unexpected event, silk spinners were no longer interested in the woes of the manufacturers, and, although the latter refrained almost entirely from buying, the prices of silk rose in a few days, owing to speculation, from 40 to 50 lire per kilo. On the other hand, in view of the anticipated failure of the European yield, many spinners at the beginning of May, bought largely of Asiatic cocoons to be reared in the next season and delivered in October-December, paying very high rates. The damage to the Italian and the French yields by the inclemency of the weather was not, however, so bad as was feared, and the Asiatic yields, especially the Japanese and those of other exporting countries, were exceedingly abundant bringing up the total yield of the world to its normal quantity. In consequence of the increase in the price of raw silk, alluded to above, manufacturers, who had nearly deserted the markets on account of diminution of work, still further withdrew from them, and spinners, especially the large firms of Northern Italy, found themselves unable to sell their enormous stocks of raw silk produced at very high prices. The spinners made very great efforts to maintain their position, adding further to their already too large stocks, in the hope that manufacturers would soon make up their mind to purchase. But at last prices began to fall rapidly, especially when banks, seeing their advances no longer guaranteed by deposits of cocoons, asked to be reimbursed. The abnormal situation of the market did not, however, discourage silk rearers, who, in view of a promising crop of mulberry leaves, made their preparations to cultivate the same quantity as before in the hope that the abundance of the new yield would partly compensate them for low prices.

IT is interesting to learn that the Post Office opened at the village of Rinchengong, in the Chumbi Valley, is now paying 50 per cent. towards the cost of its up-keep, its supporters being the Tibetans, who carry on trade with Kalimpong and Calcutta. The Telegraph Office at Chumbi is also patronised by these traders, who utilise it to ascertain the prices ranging in the Kalimpong wool-market from day to day. They can thus decide whether to push on or hold back their supplies of wool, the staple export to India from South-Eastern Tibet. It is evident that the Tibetans, who are in all circumstances very keen traders, appreciate to the full the advantages which the post and telegraph afford. If matters political will only run smoothly, we may reasonably expect a steady expansion of trade through the Chumbi Valley in the next few years.

DURING the course of a sermon in the Anglican Cathedral, Ballarat, Australia, on the "Social Dangers of Betting and Gambling," Bishop Green said:—"I have maintained for years, and to-night I have the courage of my opinions to proclaim publicly, that the national sin of Australia, in my eyes, is not intemperance. Australia is not an intemperate country. I do not believe that the national sin is immorality. I am convinced that our national sin is gambling."

THE relative merits of English and American foxhounds is a question that has long exercised sportsmen on either side of the Atlantic, who naturally assert the superiority of their native breeds. There seems at last to be a prospect that the matter will be submitted to a practical test. Two masters of hounds in the United States have wagered a thousand dollars aside, and a trial is shortly to take place before competent judges. One of the packs is purely American, the other is English, largely derived from Belvoir strains, and the match is exciting a good deal of attention among hunting men. The value of the results achieved will be mainly dependent on the efficiency and thoroughness with which the test is carried out, and it will not be exactly an easy affair to manage. The American hound is lighter than the English animal, and Americans claim that it is faster.

A NEW YORK judge some time ago transferred to his dog an amount of scrip which he thought was worthless, being urged to this strange course by an irrepressible desire for a good joke. The dog died, and it was then discovered that the scrip was worth some five thousand pounds. The scrip is inscribed in the books of the mining company as being the property of the dog, and the company refuses to recognise the judge in the matter. The courts have admitted that they are in a difficulty, for they do not know what to do with the affairs of an intestate dog, and as it is pleaded that the dog left no will, and that the judge is not the next of kin, in any sense, it seems that the money is about to revert to the mining company. It has long been known that practical joking is liable to recoil upon the joker. Now we see how practical irony is liable to be capped by the irony of fate.

POPES have freely granted dispensations for marriages with a deceased wife's sister or a deceased husband's brother. So very common had these dispensations become at the close of the 15th and early years of the 16th centuries that on June 10, 1530, the Doctors of Divinity of the famous University of "Bononia" (Bologna) met in solemn conclave and unanimously passed a resolution condemning the actions of Popes in this "unholy traffique." Here are the concluding words of the resolution in English:—"We confidently do hold and witness, that such marriage is horrible, accursed, and to be cried out upon, and utterly abominable, not only for a Christian man, but for an infidel, unfaithful, or heathen; and that it is prohibited under grievous pains and punishments, by the law of God, of nature, and of man; and that the Pope, though he may do much, unto whom Christ gave the keys of the Kingdom of Heaven, had no power to give a dispensation to any man to contract such a marriage."

THE Viennese law courts have recently been treated to an exhaustive disquisition upon dress-eccentrics, some of which recall the stories told of the late Lord Anglesey. The relatives of a wealthy Austrian nobleman, Baron Szeknicki, recently sought to have him declared insane, on the ground that his usual wear-at home is a leather suit patterned like that of a turtle. In the course of his defence, which was so convincing that he won his case and was declared to be perfectly sane, the Baron brought forward a remarkable array of instances of wealthy men now living who are eccentric in their dress. Among them he included the Emperor William, who possesses over three hundred uniforms; a Madrid millionaire who dresses his servant girls as flowers—roses, violets, tulips, and so forth, and his men servant as trees, and a Parisian who never wears hats—which seems a decline to the merely commonplace. The Baron closed an exhaustive list with the case of Herr Otto Honau, a wealthy sugar manufacturer of Buda-Pesth, who selects his suits to match his wall papers.

LIKE ourselves, the French have nowadays many "little wars" in one or other part of the colonial possessions, of which but little is heard in Europe. An instance of unusual heroism in one of these incidents is reported from Madagascar the heroes being nine coloured marksmen of one of the Senegalese regiments, under the command of a French corporal. Early in December last, there was an uprising of the natives near Fort Dauphin in the south of the island which rapidly assumed all the appearance of an organised revolt. Detachments of troops were at once sent to the various danger-spots among them being the little body of Senegalese already referred to. When they arrived at their destination, they quickly discovered that the rebels were far too strong for them, and were compelled to barricade themselves in the church of Ampasimena. For ten days the little band offered a determined resistance to the hundreds of well-armed natives who came bravely to the attack. The black soldiers were repeatedly offered their lives by the rebels on condition that they would hand over the white sergeant to be murdered, but one and all resolutely refused. Finally on the eleventh day, no help having arrived and their ammunition being entirely expended, the few survivors charged bravely into the ranks of the besiegers and were killed to the last man.

SOME curious information about the premonitory signs of earthquakes, quoted by "Nature" from Dr. Davison's recent book, is of especial interest just now. Underground sounds have been heard, springs have varied in their flow, horses, birds, dogs, and even human beings have been restless for some time before great earthquakes. In his reference to the Riviera earthquake in 1887, Mr. Davison remarks that as premonitions were noted at 130 different places within the central area, "there can be little doubt that they were caused by microseismic movements for the most part insensible to man." This reminds one that one explanation which has been suggested, we believe by Sir Oliver Lodge, of the supposed art of the water diviner, is that certain persons are exceptionally sensitive to a slight tremor or vibration made by underground water. A curious point is that the areas over which earthquake sounds are heard are variable in different countries. One reason for this is that the limits of audibility vary with different races. From illustrations given it would appear that for certain sounds the Anglo-Saxon ear is more acute than the Neapolitan, and very much more than that of the Japanese.

CANCER MICROBE.

THE DISCOVERER INTERVIEWED.

DR. DOYEN'S HOPES IN HIS CURE.

DR. DOYEN, the famous French medical scientist who has raised hopes in many thousands of hearts throughout civilization, and stirred the profession to the keenest interest by the announcement of his discovery of the long-sought microbe of cancer and the resulting curative serum, is making a brief visit to London. He is accompanied by Dr. E. Germain See, his principal assistant, whose aid he has had throughout his researches and experiments.

Though here only for a day or two, says a writer in the "Daily News," Dr. Doyen was good enough to devote an hour of his valuable time talking to me of that terrible scourage which he has for years past made his special study.

How important Dr. Doyen's discovery is, if he should be able to confirm it, needs no stating. So far cancer has been regarded as incurable, unless it could be submitted to the surgeon's knife, and even then it is likely to recur.

A PERPLEXING PROBLEM.

After the microbic theory was established, cancer was, naturally one of the first diseases to which investigators turned their attention. But the terrible malady seemed to produce no special "stain" of its own; and the belief became common that cancer was probably not a parasatic disease at all. It bore, however, every appearance of being due to such a cause. So the question has hung in doubt, one of the most perplexing problems of medical science.

"For absolute proof," said Dr. Doyen, when I asked whether experience was supporting his discovery, we must have time. One cannot say in a day that a patient is cured of cancer. But I do claim now that my experience every day is confirming my belief that I have discovered the microbe. So also does the experience of others who are following my practice. Dr. Jacobs, of Brussels, is coming to London this week to describe to the Gynæcological Society, before the members of which he is to lecture, the results he has obtained and the conclusions he has come to."

Do you in every case find the 'micrococcus neoformans' present in malignant cancerous growths? I asked.

"Yes; I always find this microbe present in the swellings," replied the doctor. "I named the microbe 'neoformans' because it makes new tissues."

"And when you have inoculated some animal with the 'neoformans' does cancer result?"

"Tumours always result."

"May I ask does not that suggest, then, rather that the neoformans microbe is the cause of tumours than of cancer?"

"No. In no case does inoculation of animals produce exactly the same disease as the same microbe causes in man. This is one of the peculiar difficulties of the study of microbes by inoculation."

"But diphtheria and typhoid can be given to animals by inoculation?"

"No. The results are similar, but not the same; and in some instances, as with furuncle, are quite different, for an injection of furuncle kills animals at once."

"This, then, is no argument against your discovery?"

"None at all. When animals are inoculated with the micrococus neoformans tumours results, as I have said. These tumours are of two sorts. Some are merely benignant; but others are undoubtedly malignant."

"Is it not there that the whole question lies? In the discussions which have taken place upon your discovery much has been made of this circumstance that only tumours results from inoculation."

"The point of difference between me and some of those who have argued against my discovery lies simply in this, that I hold malignant tumour to be cancer, and claim that inoculation with the neoformans produces in animals, not merely benignant tumours, but malignant ones, which are similar to cancer in man."

UNDOUBTEDLY A MICROBIC DISEASE.

Apart from the argumentary points arising in inoculation experiments, what confirmations are you finding from the use of the serum upon cases of cancer?

I have treated now about four hundred patients. All of them have certainly obtained relief, and about one hundred have shown marked improvement.

So as to give hopes of permanent cure?

It is impossible to say at once that a cancer has been eradicated. One can only tell in time. But if a patient is brought to one suffering so badly from cancer that he is expected to die almost straightaway, and then one improves his condition, and removes from him all symptoms of cancer, one is justified in being hopeful. If after five years that patient is not only still alive, but has had no recurrence of cancer symptoms, I should then say that he was cured. One must wait for five years. I have been working with the serum now for between three and four years.

But your experience has convinced you that cancer is beyond all doubt a microbic disease?

Certainly beyond all doubt.

Is it, then, transmissible in any way?

Much, I think, as consumption is; not more. It is not directly infectious or contagious. But there is certainly danger where cancerous patients are, as, for instance, the room wherein a case has died. The microbe lurks in the dust, in the air, the clothes everywhere, waiting for the conditions in which it can develop.

CONTRIBUTING CAUSES.

"And what are those conditions, speaking generally?"

"Always a weak state of health, a low condition of the blood, coupled with some spot which has been weakened by the results of a blow or some wound setting up inflammation. Of the actual causes we are still ignorant; but cancer, I think, always starts as a tumour. A blow, not causing much immediate pain, may set up internal inflammation resulting in tumour. If the condition of health be bad, a benignant tumour becomes malignant, and then cancer. The initial inflammation gives the microbe the chance for location, and the condition of health provides it with the opportunity for development, and the disease results.

It seems to attack the poor chiefly?

Because the condition of the poor does not enable them to maintain themselves in vigorous health. Under-feeding, bad feeding, dirt, keep them in a low state of health susceptible to disease.

Do you find evidence to prove that it is hereditary?

No, I think it is difficult to say the evidence favours the belief that cancer is hereditary. If it runs in families that is because the different members happen to live in the same suitable conditions, such as the infected house and the manner of life. But there are many mysteries connected with it which we do not yet understand.

"But the disease is increasing?"

"Yes, in places."

"Through special local conditions?"

"Poor conditions of life mostly. Apart from that, I do not think that the disease is generally increasing."

"To return to the 'micrococcus neoformans,' has it under the microscope a definite form distinct from other microbes?"

"Yes, quite a distinctive form of its own."

"And apart from the value of this in the study of cancer, you have great confidence in the curative property of the serum its culture produces?"

"I confidently affirm that it is certainly useful. I do not claim more for the serum than that until, as I have said, time enables us to know more definitely its effects; and for the present I prefer in treating any case to have the assistance of other doctors who have been familiar with the patient's conditions and the history of the malady."

AT Hayward's Heath Police-court, Alfred Lilywhite, motor-car driver to the Duke of Fife, pleaded guilty, and was fined £10 and costs for travelling over twenty miles an hour. The Duke and Duchess of Fife were in the car at the time, and it was alleged that the speed was 34 1-2 miles an hour, the vehicle having covered a furlong in 13sec. at Bolney cross-roads on April 1. There were twelve other cases of motorists driving from twenty-eight to thirty-two miles an hour, the whole of the fines amounting to £135 and costs.

THE HALTING FLEET.

FRANCE AND NEUTRALITY.

FEELING IN JAPAN.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 1.

A telegram, dated Saigon to-day, says the Baltic fleet is lying at Port Dayet and the Bay of Binhkoi, forty miles north of Kamranh, outside territorial waters.

The transports are still in Saigon river.

A French Squadron has been mobilised to preserve neutrality.

The Tsingtau report about the Baltic fleet is wholly premature.

LONDON, MAY 2.

Reuter wires from Tokio, that it is believed Admiral Rozhdestvensky continues to use the ports in Indo-China, for coal and supplies and maintaining communication.

The newspapers are again questioning the faith of the assurances given by France.

The Government is silent, but it is believed is preparing to renew representations.

RELIGIOUS LIBERTY IN RUSSIA.

A Decree of Toleration.

THE RESTRICTIONS ON JEWS.

LONDON, MAY 1.

The Ukase establishing practically the complete religious freedom of all creeds has been received with enthusiasm throughout Russia and hailed as the greatest concession to Liberal thought yet granted It is regarded as the precursor of political freedom.

The Russian toleration decree does not provide for the relaxation of the anti-Jew restrictions.

NEW JAPANESE LOAN.

Over-Subscribed.

The Japanese loan, announced on the 18th ultimo, has been five times over-subscribed.

KING EDWARD IN FRANCE.

Cordial Demonstrations.

King Edward to-day attended the races at St. Cloud and was the object of the heartiest demonstration everywhere.

TROUBLE IN BORNEO.

Rajah Brooke and His Nephew.

An Evicting Expedition.

Reuter, Singapore, wires that Rajah Brooke with an armed force has entered Lawas territory in Brunei region, recently transferred by British Borneo to Sarawak, presumably for the purpose of evicting his nephew Brooke Johnson, who claims the sole travelling rights in that territory.

THE CRETAN RISING,

Powers and the Insurgents.

The Consuls at Canea have demanded of the Government the removal of the Greek flags from the public buildings, otherwise they say the international troops will remove them.

His Majesty's ship Venus has embarked seventy international troops to proceed to the rescue of the gendarmes captured at Vonkolies.

LOSS OF A DESTROYER.

LONDON, MAY, 2.

During the manœuvers at Berehaven, last night, the destroyer Syren ran on a reef and broke her back. No lives were lost.

THE INSURRECTION IN YEMEN.

Troops to be Despatched.

The Porte is hurriedly chartering transports to convey troops and munitions to Yemen, and it is intended to despatch 32 battalions for the present. It is feared they will suffer seriously from intense heat.

THE TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS.

The Betting.

The following is the latest betting at 4 p. m. to-day on the Two Thousand Guineas :—

2 to 2	Rouge Croix
4 to 1	Vedas
5 to 1	Plum Centre
6 to 1	Llangibby
100 to 9	Golden Measure
100 to 8	Shilfa

CALCUTTA TRAM CONDUCTOR'S CASE.

APPEAL ADMITTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

[CALCUTTA, MAY, 2.

The appeal of the tramway conductor who yesterday was sentenced to a fortnight's imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 15 for assaulting Captain Bomanjee, R. A. M. C., was admitted to-day by the District Judge, Alipore, who also ordered the applicant's release on bail for Rs, 50.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

MAY DAY IN POLAND.

Riots and Bomb Outrages.

MANY KILLED AND INJURED.

LONDON, MAY 1.

A telegram from Warsaw, this afternoon, says that the cavalry charged and the infantry fired on a May Day procession, to-day, of workmen carrying red flags.

Thirty-one were killed and fifteen wounded and taken to hospital. Others were taken to their homes.

Twenty were killed and wounded in another collision with the troops.

Two men preparing a bomb at St. Petersburg in a lodging house were severely injured by its premature explosion.

LONDON, MAY 2.

Disturbances were renewed at Warsaw at eleven last night in the suburb of Praga. The Hussars fired, killing four and wounding many.

At 9-45 in the evening, a bomb was thrown into a military patrol in the chief street.

The troops thereupon fired three volleys.

The bomb killed two Cossacks and a policeman and wounded two ladies.

Many were killed and wounded by the volleys, but the number is not ascertainable as the troops immediately surrounded the whole district.

Crowds stoned the patrols at Lodz. The soldiers fired, killing two and wounding a boy.

Two were killed in a similar encounter with the police patrol.

A bomb was thrown at a patrol at Lodz last night with no effect.

The patrol fired and killed three and wounded two.

LATER.

Reuter's correspondent at Warsaw says that in the fighting yesterday the troops not only fired on the people, but used the butts of their rifles, their bayonets and swordsbreaking the heads and limbs of women and children and inflicting terrible injuries. Ten of the wounded died on being taken to hospital.

The death roll is at least fifty.

The troops at Kalismi in Poland entered a church where the congregation was singing patriotic songs. A fight ensued in which some women were killed.

Warsaw was outwardly quiet to-day, but workmen are going to the factories compelling men to strike.

The strikers at Lodz number 75,000.

In consequence of yesterday's bloodshed a general strike has been proclaimed throughout Poland and Lithuania.

THE MOROCCO QUESTION.

German Mission to Fez.

Count Tattenbach accompanied by the German Military Mission has started for Fez.

SINGAPORE SENSATION.

AN ALLEGED RUSSIAN SPY.

COLOMBO, MAY 1.

The "Times of Ceylon" Singapore correspondent says :—The Russian spy, arrested in one of the forts here, was charged to-day with sketching the forts. He admitted he was a deserter from the Russian Army. He had been a political exile in Siberia, and had been released after being charged with implication in the murder of M. Plehve.

He denied he had been sketching, and stated he simply met Ordnance Conductor King on the French mail steamer, and he invited him to stay in his quarters, where he was arrested. The hearing of the case was postponed.

THE MASSACRE IN TIBET.

THE MISSIONARY VICTIMS.

RANGOON, MAY 1.

Bishop Cardot, the Roman Catholic Bishop of Rangoon, has communicated the fact to the "Rangoon Times" that the missionaries murdered at Batang were Frenchmen, belonging to the Society of Foreign Missions, Paris. The missionary in charged of Batang was Father Mussat, and his assistant was Father Assezat, the names of the two others being unknown.

INDIAN INVENTIONS AND DESIGNS.

APPLICATIONS in respect of the under-mentioned inventions has been filed under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 22nd April.:—Jacques Ancel mechanician, of 12 Rue Call, Paris, France,—An improved crushing and pulverising machine. George Henry Oatway, managing director, and Charles Edward May, director, of the May-Oatway Fire Appliances, Limited, both of 92 and 94 Paul street, London,—Improvements in fire alarms. Thomas Steel Perkins, electrical engineer, of 407 Whitney Avenue and Ray Philip Jackson, electrical engineer, of 429 Kelly Avenue Wilkinsburg, Pennsylvania,—Improvements in or relating to multiple-unit control for electric motors. James Gresham, Harry Edward Gresham and George Kiernan, engineers, all of Graven iron Works, Ordsall lane, Salford, in the country of of Lancaster, England,—Improvements relating to brake mechanism for trains and vehicles. Earnest Mooney, engineer and The Armstrong Oiler Company, Limited, manufactures, both of Tott Green, York, England.—Improvements in lubricating pads for the journals of railway and other axles and shafts. Thomas Hughes Delebere May, mining engineer, of 2 Springfield, Bath, of Somerset,—Improvements in or relating to apparatus for mixing substances together in regular proportions. Alexander Mitchell Burnside, ladies' tailor, of 117 Main street, Largs, Ayrshire, Scotland. Improvements in machinery for making paper board boxes. William Richard Stitt, manufacturer, of WellingtonPark, Belfast, county Antrim Ireland, and Arthur Johnston Davidson, gentleman of Ballywoollen House, Crossgar, county Down, Ireland. Improvements in warp stop motions for looms for weaving. Henry Madison Sclple, engineer, of Victoria Hotel, London, England.—Improvements in and reloting to casting. Julius Leade, mechanical engineer, 2520 Druid Hill Avenue,—Baltimore Maryland, United States of America, Improvements in apparatus for making gas. Roland Harrington, of 80 Bright street, Wolverhampton, in the county of Stafford, England, and Walter Martineau, of 4 South road, Clapham Park, in the county of London England,—Improvements in locknuts for screw bolts. Walter John Holden, agent, of 545 Tremont Building, Boston, in the county of Suffolk, and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, United States of America, but at present of 33 Blackfriars street, Manchester,—Improvements in spinning rings and travellers. The Empire Oil Engine Syndicate, Limited, manufacturers, of 34 Great St. Helens, in the city and county of London, England,—Improvements in and connected with internal combustion engines.

THE EARTHQUAKE.

THE OFFICIAL REPORT.

MEASURES OF RELIEF.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 2.

A detailed report on the recent earthquake in the Kangra District has been submitted to the Government of India by Sir Charles Rivaz, with particulars of measures taken up to the date of his departure to help the sufferers. It is dated the 27th ultimo and is in the form of a letter from the Chief Secretary, Punjab Government, to the Home Secretary. Most of the particulars, it gives have already appeared in official telegrams. The following points, however, are still of interest.

The estimate of the total number of people killed in the area, worst affected, is placed at fifteen thousand. This includes Dharmsalla and that portion of the Kangra Valley between the Beas river on the south, Dhaola Dharmountain range on the north, and between fort of Rislu on the west and the village of Baijnath with its famous temples on the east. This is in addition to some four hundred people killed in the towns of Mandi and Sultanpur, besides 750 killed in the rural area of the Mandi State and a slightly higher figure in the rural area of Kulu sub-division. The mortality amongst cattle and goats, which are usually kept by the people of the area affected in their houses, is described as having been very great. But no accurate statistics on this subject have been obtainable.

The report dwells also upon the damage to irrigation channels which have been laboriously constructed by the people to bring water from the hill torrents for irrigation of their fields and which are, in many places, elaborate engineering works carried along steep hillsides and precipices. Sir Charles holds that unless they can be repaired immediately where they have given way in such places, there will be no irrigation available for the rice crop which is the staple of the Kangra Valley or for tea gardens on which planters are dependent.

Referring to the assistance given by individuals Sir Charles Rivaz mentions the following:—Raja Narindar Chand of Nadaun; Dr. Datta; the Mission Medical staff in Kangra tahsil and the Arya Samaja; Lieutenant-Colonel Bamber I.M.S.; Captain Harvey and Lieutenant McKain He also refers to the excellent work done by the Military, Medical, Telegraph and Police Departments and to Mr. Younghusband's quick relief of Dharamsala.

The report continues as follows :—"His Honour desires also to acknowledge his indebtedness to Mr. Henry Anderson C.S.I. Commissioner of Jullundar for his energy in bringing up and distributing supplies and relief of all kinds and for reorganizing the district administration which had been paralised for the time by the the untimely death in the earthquake of the District Judge Mr. Loxton, two Assistant Commissioners Messrs. Levi and Young and the Executive Engineer, Mr. Farley, at Dharmsalla and Tahsildar and Naib Tahsildar Ram Das and Nazir Hussain at Kangra, Captain O'Brien, officiating Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Richardson, District Superintendent of Police and the young officers sent up to take the place of those deceased and also to carry on the work of relief and reorganization have performed their duties with indefatigable zeal and energy." The manner in which the Pioneers and and Sappers and Miners have worked is described as beyond praise. "The total number of native ranks of the 32nd and 34th Pioneers, now at work in the district, is 562 and the Lieutenant-Governor estimates that there will be full employment for these and for two Companies of Sappers and Miners, who are also in the district, for the next two months."

Difficulty is still experienced in procuring labour locally, and though steps have been taken to enlist gangs of coolies from outside the district, it is necessary to offer them very high rates to induce them to come. The work that has to be done immediately can be best and most promptly carried out by the military labour now available on the spot and Sir Charles Rivaz is grateful to General Officers commanding Northern Command and Lahore Division for their having so willing placed it at his disposal.

Sir Charles enumerates the following five measures as now necessary :—(1) The repairing, at the expense of Government, of the principal irrigation channels; (2) remissions of revenue in villages seriously affected; (3) remission of income tax for the current year in towns and villages severely affected; (4) further liberal takavi advances, free of interest; and (5) temporary relaxation of forest settlement rules in regard to grazing.

In the matter of the future location of headquarters of the district which have been transferred to Nurpur for the present summer, Sir Charles says this must be determined deliberatively after the geologists' report upon the earthquake has been received and all arguments for and against the rebuilding of Dharmsala has been considered.

A FUND FOR MILITARY SUFFERERS.

LORD KITCHENER'S APPEAL.

The following is issued from Army Head-Quarters :—

It having been decided that the Fund being raised by the Lieut.-Governors of the Punjab in connection with the Dharmsala disaster is to be devoted solely to the relief of the civil population and that no portion of it will be made available for the relief of soldiers or for their widows and orphans, the Commander-in-Chief in India with the permission of the Viceroy has decided to open a separate fund for the Military sufferers and their dependants.

The distress to be dealt with is very great, as not only have many of those killed left widows and orphans without any claim on Government for support, but a number of the injured will be incapable, for the future of earning their own living.

Of the survivors, officers and men alike have lost the whole of their private property, the loss in this case being especially heavy since, as is the custom in Gurkha regiments which are localised, the officers mess quarters, houses and regimental institutions all belong to the regiment and not to Government.

In these circumstances Lord Kitchener appeals to all ranks of the Army both British and Native, whether serving in India or elsewhere for assistance in relieving their comrades, as well as to the public at large for subscriptions which they may be willing to give for the above object. His Excellency Sri Maharaja Sri Samsher Jang, Prime Minister of Nepal has generously headed the the list with a donation of Rs. 5,000 to which Lord Kitchener has added Rs. 3,000.

Subscriptions in India will be gratefully received and acknowledged by the Adjutant General in India, and in England by Messrs. H. S. King and Co., 9 Pall Mall.

The fund will be administered by Lord Kitchener himself.

THE PUNJAB EARTHQUAKE FUND.

The following further subscriptions to the Punjab Earthquake Relief Fund have been received by the Bank of Bombay :—

	Rs. a. p.
Amount already acknowledged...	18,431-9-9
Ebrahim Noordin and Co.	250
R. V. Dhamnaskar.....	100
D. C. T	100
Miss P. C. T	25
M. B. Master.....	10
In sacred memory of my beloved wife	10
A Sympathiser	25
Sorabji Dadabhoy and Kawasji Dadabhoy	1,000
In memory of my late mother Bai Hambai N. C. Dady	50
A. Zarthosti	11
Revd. Baba Padmanji.....	5
Bomanjee Jeejeebhoy's Sons	100
X.....	150
Sympathiser.....	25
Total Rs.	20,268-9-9

ART, MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

Around The Picture Galleries.

A GALLERY OF NOTABLE SCULPTURE.

THE "TROJAN WOMEN."

LONDON, APRIL 14.

THE Watercolour Institute yields us, foremost, the drawings of Mr. Leslie Thomson, Mr. Terrick Williams, Mr. G. Straton Ferrier, and Mr. Dudley Hardy. Mr. Leslie Thomson has two beautiful watercolours, one a marine, and the other studied from the same church-carrying headland as furnished him with the subject of a recent very admirable painting. The sky, the distance, with the delicate sunlight touching the sides of the lifted walls, the birds scattered about the belfry, and the airy and remote sky are all spirited and gentle. Doubtless they owe some of their value to the shadowed foreground, but this part of the drawing has passages that are, at any rate, more ordinary than the rest. They suggest that this charming artist has just escaped, by his individual distinction, a kind of contemporary dull example. The marine is a fine level water, darkened by the cloud-shadow that eclipses a silver sun. Mr. Terrick Williams is very various, and his work here improves on that exhibited at the Grafton Gallery; especially is this the case with the "Church-door, Guingamp," a drawing of singular dignity, beautifully lighted and shadowed, and finely designed. In the arch of the church-door the painter's work is artistic and interesting, intent in its delicacy amid the breadth that surrounds it, and the little distance of street is equally happy. The quality of dignity appears also in his "Twilight, Concarneau"; and in his "Clouds Over the Sea" we note the interesting passage of dark seaweed in shadow. Two vivid drawings, "Sunset in Scottish Lowlands" and "A Stormy Sunset at Sea," are from the pencil of Mr. G. Straton Ferrier and "Near Tremezzo, Lago di Como," from that of Mr. Graham Petrie—a drawing of cool and harmonious colour.

Mr. Dudley Hardy exhibits "Consolation," an interior of which the dark simplicity is obviously (and very successfully) intended to set forth the refined white of a woman's cap she seated in profile —and the gently bright colour of her well-moulded hands and of the open pages of her Bible. Mr. Winter-Shaw has conveyed brooding heat and light of summer sunshine into his cattle-piece, "Before Noon." For colour and tone of tree and statue we note Mr. Peter Leslie's "In Love"; for the unusually good drawing of a figure, Mr. Hans von Bartels' "Fisherman's Wife," and for a freshness of touch, that pleasantly lighted grey drawing, "King's College, Aberdeen," by Mr. James G. Laing. Of a completely pictorial character is the large drawing which Mr. Charles Dixon calls "Beneath Big Ben." The massive—or Byronically massy—waters of the troubled Thames are well expressed, so is the brown, formless cloud of upcolling smoke. Record should be made, moreover, of the work of Mr. F. Spenlove-Spenlove, Mr. J. S. Hill, Miss Minna Bolingbroke, Mr. Tatton Winter, Mr. Norman Wilkinson, Mr. Thomas Pyne, Mr. A. W. Davidson, and Mr. Cameron Burnside. Mr. Aumonier seems somewhat to fall short of the interest that generally belongs to his work, whether in painting or drawing.

To see half-a-score of the pictures at the Goupil Gallery is inevitably to ask oneself whether the words of admiration dedicated to the painters of recent and English landscape ought not to have been exclusively consecrated to the work of the French masters, whose day is past and whose place is far. There is at any rate one word which must be said for them; one should not on the same page attribute the quality of style to M. Harpignies or to Corot and to painters of landscape however spirited accomplished or delicate may be their work in the other exhibitions of the day. Moreover, Goupil's collection rebukes, more positively, another kind of inferiority that—roughly, though not unjustly speaking—of the Impressionists. The examples of Corot in the present exhibition are exquisitely various and of exceeding interest. "L'Approche du Village" has less mystery of paint than usual but no less mystery of spirit. The definitely coloured sky seen over the edge of a belfried hill is no less heavenly than any fresh sky of the early mornings we know so well in which Corot has hung the shadows of the night. Delicate may be the sun on walls that a few others paint on Corot's walls it is tender. A few white flowers take the last light in the foregound of this little picture, and to humour them Corot has signed his name in white amongst them, instead of the red signature so familiar when a countryman has worn a red cap, or what not. Another Corot-surprise is "The Low-Horse," in all-enveloping sunlight, with a plain sky and a pale grey wood on a distant reach, magically beautiful. M. Harpignies has an "Evening Near the Woods," which shows, at a first glance, that little look of hardness which his work sometimes seems to wear—the spectator's mistake. Purity and composure are its characters, and the seeming sharpness is tenderness made clear. Another example of M. Harpignies' lovely landscape is "The Lake," with a sky brimmed with light in its beautiful blue. M. J. Bosboom exhibits, besides the church interior to which we have a right from him, and uncovenanted "Scheveningen" in watercolour, delightful for a quiet brilliance and the excellent placing of the animated figures. There are, besides, in the high second rank, small works by J. Maris, J. B. Jongkiad, and P. J. C. Gabriel, and these are but a few of their admirable kind in the gallery.

There are other qualities than distance that lend enchantment to Aberdeen, but artistic interest has not hitherto been one of them. Mr. Bernard Shaw has declared that the inhabitants of Sheffield would gladly exchange their Ruskin Museum for a week's holiday with free beer. Such an aspersion would always have been unjust to Aberdeen, where they do not drink beer. The municipal Art Gallery has not been wholly unappreciated: a sum of three pounds a week has long been applied to its upkeep and supervision. But such an expenditure did not expose the curators to any temptations of reckless enterprise, and the Gallery has ranked merely as one of Aberdeen's etceteras. From his time forward, however, a very different view of its place in the city's attractions will be enforced on the tourist, and in course of time its owners themselves will probably begin to realise the credit they are entitled to feel in its possession. On Saturday, the Gallery was formally reopened by Sir George Reid, after undergoing a thoroughy process of reconstruction and receiving an addition to its contents which gives it a unique place amongst British collections. Upon the initiative of Mr. James Murray, and chiefly by the aid of his personal energy and munificence, the Committee have brought together a series of sculpture casts, which in many cases are of the greatest individual interest, and in their totality command the attention of all students of art, whether in its practical or historical aspects.

The object pursued has been to procure the best and most typical examples of every age and school of sculpture down to the verge of the contemporary period, and it would be hard indeed to find any hiatus in the fulfilment of this design, as it was disclosed on Saturday. Guided by the most valuable direction of Mr. Robert F. Martin, of the South Kensington Museum, the Committee have drawn upon every available source in their efforts to give to the Gallery a complete and representative character, and in the result they have got something to which any parallel would be exceedingly hard to discover as a vivid and catholic presentation of the achievement of the art in all its completed epochs. Those who are acquainted with the British Museum, with South Kensington, and with the Louvre, will find a skilful and happily inspired selection from the resources of those treasuries. The Venus of Milo stands directly facing the entrance to the central court—itself a Renaissance vestibule of light and spacious beauty, lending all that dignity and distinction of setting to the chief figures which instinct demands for their contemplation. Immediately over it, in front of the balustrade, is the Nike of Paeonius, in the placing of which a hint has been effectively taken from the Elgin Marbles Room at the British Museum. The stupendous Nike of Samothrace, which is one of the glories of the Louvre, is the principal ornament of one of the side courts, and the eye recognises in pleasing succession the British Museum sections of the Parthenon Frieze, the graceful Caryatid, the Vatican Torso of Heracles, the Dying Galatian and many other familiar Greek and Græco-Roman masterpieces.

The examples of Italian art in its greatest period are, perhaps, the strongest and most perfectly contrived feature of the collection. Donatello is represented by the heroic St. George, the Florence Lion, and eight other works, there are five Michael Angeloe's, including the "Il Pensieroso," the recumbent Guidarello Guidarelli has the place which all students would desire for it, and the Benedetto da Maiano pulpit from Santa Croce, by which hours might be spent without satiety, will probably prove one of the magnetic points of the gallery for visitors of all capacities in respect of taste and interest. The ecclesiastical sculpture of France is represented by an interesting series of details, while by way of contrast the De Bohun Monument, from Hereford, of which the only other copy is at the Crystal Palace, is allowed to recall by itself the impressions and associations dear to the Cathedral-haunting pilgrim of Great Britain. Space will not permit of justice being done to other distinctive portions of this collection, such as the interesting group of Celtic crosses, the series of lettering examples (so appropriate to a city whose peculiar stone evokes the resourcefulness of monumental art), or the Egyptian and Assyrian sections, which are of dimensions adequate to discharge the claims of historical continuity. But too much stress cannot be laid upon the enterprise, liberality, and judgment which have been combined in bringing together a series of 235 casts so admirably balanced in their selection, so uniformly flawless in their title to inclusion, and so perfectly uniting the educational purpose with the wider appeals of such an institution. Many of the works here contained are known by no other reproduction in Great Britain; such are a choice group of sixteenth and seventeeth century, French panels and figures, an early Torsor of Venus from the National Museum in Rome, and several German examples. Special casts for the Aberdeen Gallery have been made in the Vatican, the National Museum, the Affizi Gallary, and the Berlin Museum, and the wide interest taken in the collection was indicated on Saturday by the presence of Professor Treu, the head of the Royal Galleries at Dresden; Mr. Edward Robinson, Director of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts; and Commendatore Alberto Galli, who bore from the Vatican a special congratulatory message from the Pope and a medal struck in honour of the occasion. Among the English visitors, who journeyed to Aberdeen to attend the ceremony of Saturday were a number of Royal Academicians, including Mr. Leader, Mr. David Murray, Mr. Joseph Farquharson, Mr. Solomon J. Solomon, Mr. Frampton, Mr. La Thangue, and Mr. Frank Dicksee, as well as Mr. Thomas Hardy, Mr. Maarten Maartens, Mr. Bryce, M. P., Lord Reay, and Professor J. B. Bury. The importance and value of the new collection left only one impression upon those who had the privilege of being its first visitors, and Mr. Murray, who has been the head and front of the undertaking, shared in a special degree the congratulations tendered to Aberdeen upon so notable an achievement of civic taste and ambition.

Euripides' masterpiece of woe, the Troiades, has been rendered into English by Dr. Gilbert Murray with that same vigour and dramatic sense as the same poet's Hippolytus; and on Tuesday the dignity of its poetry, its intense human note showing through all the utter gloom and grief, as interpreted by a group of four actresses, whose achievements are a credit to our stage in England to-day, held the audience at the Court Theatre entranced if not actually awed. Much might be written in praise of Dr. Murray's translation. It is, of course, much more than this. There is in it the spirit of the original, and his fidelity to Greek stood out with special force when Miss Marie Brema, a Hecuba of the rarest excellence, wrung the hearts of the audience by her wail over the dead body of Astyanax. The power of her impersonation was marked, not only by the superb elocution, but by her infinite tenderness Marvellous, too, was the way in which she turned on the weak but plausible Helen, but all through one felt the blackness of her desolation. It was, indeed, an artistic triumph, worthy to rank with her Brunnhilde and Isolde in the field of music-drama. Splendid, too, was the version of Andromache's speech to her dead husband, and in this Miss Edith Wynne-Matthison touched great heights of dramatic expression. Infinitely pathetic, by simple means, was her parting with her boy, and it stood as one of the great moments of the play.

In fact, the lack of action, the constant iteration of the note of weeping which marks the play tragic rather by its import than by its plan, would have tended to dreariness, or at least, a want of variety, had it not been for the splendid interpretation of each of the four women who stand as types for the sorrows of the conquered Trojans. As Cassandra, Miss Edyth Olive brought the highest art to bear on her playing of the virgin prophetess, assigned by the conquerors to be the concubine of Agamemnon. In tensely spiritual was her indication of the mad frenzy partly of vengeance, partly of clairvoyance, as it were, which makes her foretell the doom that awaits her master and the loss of the ships that bear the enslaved women away from their dearly-loved home. Picturesque and full of elocutionary grace were the chorus, led by Miss Florence Farr. Of many beautiful choric odes, that beginning "In Salamis, filled with the foaming of billows and murmur of bees," stands as a testimony of the poetic strength of Dr. Murray. These were declaimed with point and appreciation by the ladies in question, but the tinkle of the stringed instruments and the monotonous chant accompanied here and there in the cadences by some crude part writing, was not at all satisfactory. Efficient aid was given by Mr. Charles A. Doran as Poseidon, Mr. Dennis Eadie as Menelaus, and particularly Mr. James Hearn as Falthybius the herald. Among the many Vedrenne-Barker matinees of interest, this admirable performance stands as a great achievement in dramatic art.

Pity is as often called forth as admiration when the triumphs of musical prodigies are exploited in the concert-room. But in the case of young Mischa Elman, who made his second appearing last week at the Queen's Hall with the London Symphony Orchestra, it is admiration that is a whole-hearted appreciation of his undoubted musical gifts. Intensely fresh and just as intensely artistic both as tone, feeling, and execution, was his performance of the Mendelssohn Concerto. Such violin playing, such a purely musical achievement, in fact, is but seldom heard from a lad of his years. It is a piece, to begin with, such that the hardened concert-goer likes at this time of day to avoid. That its sweetness and melody came as something of a revelation is to acknowledge without stint or reservation of any kind the marvellous genius of this young player. No wonder the audience applauded with enthusiasm.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS, May 2.

2nd Lt. J. C. Tate Unattached List I. A. on leave from Ahmednagar.

2nd Lt. J. R. Leader, 2nd Connaught Rangers, on leave from Ahmednagar.

Colonel R. Baillie, 122nd Inft. on leave from Mhow.

DEPARTURES, May 2.

Lieut. H. Mecredy R. F. A. on leave to England.

Capt. H. H. Were, Adjt. Deolali Depot, on leave to Trieste.

Capt. T. H. Falkenor. Connaught Rangers, on leave to England.

Colonel G. R. C. Westropp, S. and T. C., on leave to England.

Colonel R. Baillie, 122nd, Regt. Inf. on leave to Colombo.

THE HIDDEN TREASURE.

ITS DISCOVERY BY MAGIC.

AT the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. J. W. S. Dracup disposed of a case in which Shunkar Babaji and Jotl Dhondoo, both Hindus, were charged with cheating one Changoo Maya, by falsely representing to him that certain treasure of the value of Rs. 10,000 lay hidden somewhere in the house of one Govind Limbaji and that the said treasure could be discovered by magic and thereby dishonestly inducing the complainant to deliver to them several sums of money amounting to Rs 282. The accused were also charged with aiding and abetting each other in the commission of the offence.

The evidence showed that the complainant was a resident of Awri in the Panwel Taluka of the Kolaba District, and came to Bombay, in the month of February last with a gang of men to carry out some works going on at Worli. One day while he was at work the second accused came up to him and got into conversation with him, in the course of which he told the complainant that there was some hidden treasure of the value of Rs. 10,000 buried on the ground and asked him if he knew any one acquainted with magic, who would be ably to discover the treasure. The complainant replied in the negative, whereupon the second accused asked him to make inquiries and promised him a share of the treasure. The next day the first accused saw the complainant at his works and asked him if he could get him (first accused) some work, as he had been starving for three days. The complainant informed him that if he would do the same work as the other men were doing, he would get four or five annas a day. The first accused replied that he was unable to do work of that nature, but that he knew magic by which means, he could kill men and discover treasure. The complainant then told him that a man had come to him the previous day and wanted to discover some hidden treasure and enquired if he would do so. The latter replied he would. After some time the second accused appeared on the scene and the complainant informed him that the first accused knew how to discover hidden treasure by magic. The second accused thereupon asked the complainant to bring the first accused to his master. The complainant expressed his inability to leave the works, but as the first accused said he would not go unless the complainant went with him and that he would give him something of the money he would receive, the complainant accompanied the two accused, who took him to the house of one Govind Limbaji, who was said to be the master of the second accused at Girgaum. Govind Limbaji asked the first accused if he could find the treasure, which was hidden somewhere in his house. Receiving a reply in the affirmative Govind asked him to give a proof of his powers and told him to kill a certain tree by magic. The first accused requested that a cock should be brought. As Govind was unable to get a cock, the magician said he could kill a man and undertook to kill the second accused. At the request of the magician Govind brought some camphor, lemons, red powder and incense sticks. The magician began burning the camphor and the incense sticks on a fire and made lines on the floor with the red powder, at the same time muttering some incantations. After a short time the second accused began to shiver and fell prostrate on the ground as if he were dead, Govind pretended to be afraid, but the magician calmed his fears assuring him that he would bring him to life again. He recited some further incantations with the result that the second accused began to revive and became all right. Govind thereupon said that the first accused was a capable magician and asked him what it would cost to find the hidden treasure in his house. The magician replied that it would cost from four to five hundred rupees. Upon this, Govind said he had not got so much money and proposed that the second accused and the complainant should each pay a part of the cost and divide the treasure amongst themselves. After some discussion it was decided that the complainant should contribute Rs. 82-8 towards the cost of finding the treasure. The next day the complainant went to his village to fetch the money the money being accompanied by the second accused. Having raised the required sum, he returned to Bombay with the second accused. On arriving in Bombay they proceeded to Govind's house where Govind and the magician were present. He gave the money to Govind, who also took out a bundle of currency notes. The magician said some medicines would be required, which would cost Rs. 165. Govind went out and brought the drugs. The next day the magician said it would be necessary to go out of Bombay to perform the magic and took the complainant, the second accused and another man by rail to a station beyond Bandra, where they alighted and proceeded to a secluded spot some distance away surrounded by trees. The magician made the complainant sit at a distance, while he himself and the second accused sat under a tree, where he went through certain ceremonies. Before commencing the ceremonies the magician told others not to let any come close to him on pain of death. While the magician was muttering incantations, a man, evidently a confederate, went towards the magician and on approaching him fell down. The magician thereupon cried out: "Run away at once, the man is dead, otherwise the police would catch." All of them then ran back to the station and returned to Bombay. The magician told Govind that all the money that had been spent, was wasted owing to the man having died and that another sum of Rs. 165 would be required for the discovery of the treasure. It was arranged that the complainant should contribute a further sum of Rs. 60. He went to his village again and brought the sum, which he handed over to Govind. No. 1 (the magician) began his ceremonies in a room in Govind's house. After some time he (magician) said there were two devils who would not heed his incantations and requested the complainant to bring Rs. 60 more and six fowls, so that the devils might be fed. He also asked Govind his share of the money and fowls. The complainant proceeded to his village and brought the sum. On his return he was met at the bunder by the second accused, who took him to a house in Girgaum. The money was paid to the magician and the same ceremonies were gone through. After some time the magician said the work was nearly completed, but a further sum of Rs. 82 was required for the purchase of drugs, etc. The complainant was induced to contribute a further sum of Rs. 35, which the subsequently brought from his village and paid. But there was another difficulty. Govind was unable to raise money to pay off his share and the complainant was asked to see if he could get a further sum of Rs. 35 from his acquaintances in Bombay. The complainant accordingly went to one Moraba Bhicaji and asked him if he could help him. On being asked why he wanted the money, the complainant told him all about the hidden treasure. Moraba, on hearing the story, told the complainant that he had been cheated and that he should complain to the police. This he did and the two accused including the magician were arrested.

His worship in disposing of the case held that the story told by the complainant was amply borne out by other witnesses for the prosecution. The Court, on the evidence, found the two accused guilty of the offence of cheating the complainant. The way in which the complainant was induced to part with his money was not an uncommon one in this country; but the plot devised by the confederates for the purpose of fleecing the complainant was of a more ingenious and elaborate nature than usual, and had it not been for the shrewdness of the witness Moraba, who immediately saw through the game, it was possible that that the complainant would have been made to part with more money. Both the accused were convicted and each sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 100 with the alternative of further imprisonment for six months. If the fine was recovered, Rs. 150 were ordered to be paid to the complainant as compensation.

HONORARY PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

YESTERDAY there was no quorum at the Girgaum Court of Honorary Magistrates. The members present were Mr L. G. Fraser and Dr. N. N. Katrak. As the third member required to form the quorum could not be secured, the Court had to transfer its work to the Esplanade Police Court, where all the police cases were disposed of by Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate. As many people are now going to the hills the number of Honorary Magistrates in Bombay is greatly reduced with the result that it is found increasingly difficult to obtain quorums at the three centres. It is suggested that in future each Honorary Magistrate should be required to sit twice or thrice a week instead of once, as at present arranged. An application has also been made to Government with a view to get the quorum reduced from three to two members.

PASSENGER PER S. S. NIPPON.

THE following is the list of passengers proceeding to China per Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Coy s. s. Nippon to-day from the Victoria Dock, No. 8. The Medical Inspection of the Saloon passengers will take place at the Victoria Dock, Berth No. 8, to-day at 8 a.m. sharp. Deck passengers should be at the Port Health New Disinfecting Station, Frere Road, near Prince's Dock, with all their luggage and kit at 6 a.m. sharp to-day. Mr. E. Mayer and Mr. D. MacGregor.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE INDIAN BUDGET IN PARLIAMENT.

The "Rast Goftar" is glad to note that the question of appointing an earlier date in the Session for the discussion of the Indian Budget in Parliament, is likely to be seriously debated. A motion of this nature can only be brought before the House for disposal by the luck of the ballot, and we see from the English papers that notice of the following motion was given by Sir Mancherjee Bhownaggree on the 5th April, he having drawn the third place in the Ballot that day:—East Indian Affairs (Discussion),—To call attention to the want of facilities in this House for the discussion of important questions relating to the affairs of His Majesty's Indian Empire, and to the desirability of appointing an earlier day than usual in the Session for the consideration of the Indian Budget; and to move a Resolution. There were two motions which had precedence on the appointed day, and it was also probable that the Easter Recess would commence on that day; but if these obstacles were removed by any chance, as we fervently that they hope may be, the resolution would be debated. In any case, it is highly probable that Government will be induced to allow the Budget to come on earlier than on the last night of the Session.

THE DANE MISSION TO KABUL.

The "Kaiser-i-Hind" thinks the probabilities are that the Dane Mission to Kabul has returned without accomplishing the special high errand on which it was deputed. Our contemporary adds: The Mission to Kabul, under the leadership of Mr. Dane returned to Simla some days since. Its visit to the capital of the Ameer of Afghanistan was a prolonged one. But whether the long stay has been fruitful in any sense still remains to be known. The Indian Government has not shown any very burning desire to acquaint the outer world of England and India with what that Mission has accomplished. Anyhow the remarkable reticence observed in the matter stands in curious contrast to the seeming candour with which that authority rushes post-haste to inform the public of its doings in other matters of no moment. We may ascribe to two hypotheses the present studied reserve. Either the Indian Government has been disappointed in bringing the Ameer round to its own views in connexion with the railways to Kabul and Kandahar and the transportation of arms and other warlike stores in quantities of an alarming character or that it has achieved such diplomatic triumphs with that stalwart potentate—not a bad chip of the old block—as to dazzle the world of diplomacy at the right psychological hour.

PLAGUE INOCULATION IN BOMBAY.

The "Indian Spectator" observes: Colonel Bannerman cannot be accused of having overstated his case for plague inoculation at the citizen's meeting on Tuesday last. With the imparidality of true science he claimed for the remedy nothing higher than that two-thirds of the people inoculated had not been attacked, and half of those attacked had survived. These percentages are much more moderate than those quoted by Dr. Turner in his letter referred to in our last issue. But then, inoculation is the only remedy, apart from segregation, which science has been able to discover, and it is no one's fault—not even that of our enthusiatic Health Officer who seems to feel the continuance of the plague in Bombay with the keenness of a personal insult—that the only known remedy is so uncertain in its operation. The most reassuring statement made at the meeting was that not only in Colonel Bannerman's opinion, but even in Dr. Martin's opinion, inoculation is harmless. Let that statement go forward everywhere, and let no one contradict it outside the Corporaton Hall. If the harmlessness is popularly accepted, the ground will be clear to the Committee appointed at the meeting for the purpose of popularising inoculation.

PARSEES AND PROSELYTISM.

Some of the Parsee papers still continue to harp on the proceedings of the meeting of the community held at Alibless Baug the other day. The "Rast Goftar" states: It need hardly be pointed out that there has been a consensus of opinion against the convening of the so-called Parsee Anjuman meeting and the passing of the resolutions thereat, which cannot be sufficiently condemned. On the maxim that every rule has an exception, there has been an exception even to the universal opposition offered against the movement by the Parsi, the Anglo-Indian as well as the Indian press in general, that exception being an evening contemporary, which has been controlled more or less during the controversy by certain members of the committee, who have been moving heaven and earth to prove that the meeting was a success, and that the resolutions passed at their instigation were all that could be desired. The intellectual and wealthy portion of the community necessarily stood aloof, and condemned the action of some of their reactionary co-religionists, who have brought about a state of things most undesirable in a small community like that of the Parsis.

THE MILL INDUSTRY IN BOMBAY.

Commenting upon the future of the mill industry in Bombay, the "Rast Goftar" says: The croakings of the early years have ceased with the return of a year of more than usal prosperity. The sudden transition has thrown the commercial population of the city into a state of raptures. This optimistic view is however, not wholly warranted in the present of only one year's course of unlooked prosperity, there being many foreseen and unforeseen casualties that might crop up in the future which hold forth a warning that the hallooing was better deferred till we were clean out of the woods. Mr. D. E. Wacha in his usual abrupt manner of speech sounded a timely note of precaution against the sudden swell which only one year's prosperity in the condition of the mills has already imparted to the speculative dealings in their shares. While greedy speculators are busy hazarding their fortunes upon the throw of a die, even bona fide investors run the risk of being duped into the purchase of trashes of scrip which ultimately must bring them to grief. The present out-look, however, shows that for a couple of years following the mill-industry of Bombay will continue to enjoy the long-looked for prosperity which ultimately dawns upon them not a day too soon.

The "Gujarati" remarks: The Mill-owner's Association met at their last meeting under the most auspicious circumstances. The long cycle of heart-burning and distress seems to be now over; the past year which commenced with the most ominous auguries entirely changed its aspect at its close and showed that the darkest hour is just before the dawn. Not only could the Mill-owners now afford to look back with self-satisfied ease on the lean years of anxiety and adversity which they have managed to tide over, but they could also assume a certain amount of fair confidence with regard to the future—at least for a year as the productions of most of the factories have been booked well to the end of the current year. Fat purses, like full stomachs, put their owners at ease with the whole world, and there was nothing extraordinary in the chairman's going out of hisway to genially express thanks to the Government for the measures which have been taken in the interests of commerce generally. In a way, the long period of intense anxiety to which the industry has been subjected has been pregnant with the greatest benefits. Such a seaching experience is always necessary to test the real strength of such immense enterprises and to rehabilitate them on surer foundations than ever. This is India's really first attempt on a grand scale in modern times to foster manufacturing industries and the manner in which the new ship has weathered the dire storm cannot but evoke congratulation considering that experienced sailors like England herself have not entirely escaped a certain amount of uncomfortable tossing.

LAND AT A DOLLAR AN ACRE.

A BRITISH COLUMBIAN'S UNIQUE SCHEME.

MR. JOHN HOUSTON, a member of the Provincial Parliament of British Columbia, has introduced a resolution providing for a novel method of raising a large amount of money for purposes of internal improvement. British Columbia has a proprietary interests in all the Crown lands in the province, of which there are, roughly speaking 230,000,000 acres, and it is within the power of the province to dispose of them on any terms which Parliament may prescribe.

These tracts of land are at present unoccupied and unproductive, and much of the area is inaccessible to any existing means of transportation. Yet the land is of great potential value, for much of it is heavily mineralised while there are vast areas of the finest timber lands in the world, besides millions of acres which could be reclaimed for agriculture.

Mr. Houston's project is to issue land scrip to the amount of 30 000,000 acres, to be sold to purchasers at the fixed price of one dollar an acre, locatable on any of the Crown lands in the province. The money derived from the sale of this land scrip is to be devoted to paying off the provincial debt, providing a school fund, aiding in the constructions of railways, systems of irrigation, canals in the semi-arid districts, and the building of trunk wagon roads

There seems good reason to believe that the scheme of Mr. Houston, which has received a good deal of favour, would if carried into effect, bring to British Columbia what it needs—capital, population, and means of access to the unoccupied portion of the province. Among the points to be cited in favour of the scheme is the fact that the United States profited enormously by giving away millions of acres of its best land to settlers by whom it was cultivated and tranformed into valuable property.

THE SCIENCE OF RAILROADING.

"FIELD-DAYS" ON THE SOUTH WESTERN.

By the courtesy of the London and South Western Railway, the writer has been privileged to participate in a unique system of permanent way inspection, inaugurated by that company. The principle of the scheme and the manner in which it is carried out are quite new to British railways.

The public knows very little about the tremendous responsibility incurred by the supervising staff, or the elaborate nature of the personnel, in regard to the maintenance and renewal of permanent way. Once laid, neither the road bed, ballast rails, joints, chairs, keys, sleepers, fences, nor drains can be left to look after themselves. Every yard of track must be inspected once in twenty-four hours, and this inspection is not of the perfunctory character which the traveller might suppose from catching glimpses of isolated groups of platelayers as the train speeds by. Let me first explain the machinery for watching a railway, with special reference to that of the London and South Western. The chain of responsibility comprises a chief engineer, a batch of district engineers, and two or more score of district inspectors, each of whom is charged with the care of fifty miles of single track, or twenty-five miles of territory. Under the inspectors are the gangers, who are allotted lengths of two miles on the double and 2 1-4 miles on the single track; and below the gangers again, come the platelayers or surfacemen. It is assumed that the number of gangers and platelayers employed should work out to not less than one man per single line mile—that this proportion ought to suffice; but whereas the ganger on a country branch may have less than one man per mile under him, he of the crowded sections near London will require a dozen or more per mile. The gangers' duties are divided under three heads. First, there is the condition of joints and the alignment of track, including the care of switches. Smooth running or otherwise entirely depends upon these factors. The rail-joint is the weak point of the track, as the place least likely to withstand strain, and if the rail-joints be allowed to get depressed the wheels will pay pitch-and-toss with the metals. Second, ballasting. The ganger must see that the ballast is so arranged as to drain away water as quickly as it falls; hence, nothing of a clay holding nature must be mixed with it; it must be kept moved, so that it does not concrete on the surface; it must be trimmed, so as to let the water drain off, and it must be kept as spick and span as a garden path, to point a moral. Third, the general appearance, or "policing, of the road, which comprises keeping in perfect repair all hedges, fences, drains, cesses, slopes, quarter mile posts, &c., and also station yards free from litter. The responsibilities of railway companies as regards fences and hedges are very heavy. Within the last decade, owing to the increased weight speed and density of the traffic, the cost of maintenance and renewal of permanent way has risen 30 per cent. Railway managers are at their wits end to curb this steadily growing charge. The London and South Western South Company have been the first to realise that it is really the humble gangor who holds the purse strings; hence the unit of expenpiturs should be brought down to him to find out what he spends, as compared with his neighbour. At the same time, the ganger must be educated up to a higher Standard. The old, brawny, illiterate ganger must be superseded by one who, while being as brawny as ever, as able to put brain into the road as well as muscle, and be a bit of a sea-lawyer to boot. To carry their new policy into effect, the company have instituted the American system of track inspection, together with premium awards for the best inspector's district and gang's length. The prize inspector receives £2, a challenge cup, and a silver medal to keep; and the ganger £1, a challenge cup, and a silver meual, while each of the men under the prize ganger gets 10s, and a bronze medal. Railway companies have long been in the habit of offering prizes for the prettiest or best-kept stations, but the idea of premiums for the track itself is absolutely novel in this country.

The new system of track inspection, which is part and parcel of the premium scheme, is of the most searching and elaborate description. Three examining committees are formed, as follows; (a) For condition of joints, alignment of track, and general condition of running surface of rails; (b) Condition of ballasting; and (c) General appearance of all works. examiners are carried over every yard of the company's system in a special inspection train. The inspection car, which is a four wheeled vehicle, in order that all shocks from the road may be transferred to the body, and provided with glass ends, is at the tail of the train, and the examiners sit on two tiers of seats, with their backs to the engine. The inspection is conducted at a speed not above twenty miles per hour. The awards are arrived at by a system of marks thus, in Class A 200 represents perfection, in Class B 120, and in Class C 80. Everybody's responsibility is reduced to a common basis by charging him with the equivalent single line mileage he has to maintain. He has so many running miles under him plus miles of sidings of which two miles are taken to be equal to one mile of running line, and he is allowed another mile of running line for every fifteen pairs of switches. The total equivalent single line mileage is then divided by the total number of men in the gang and this produces the manning per single line mile. Certain correcting factors are also allowed. Where the age of the road exceeds seventeen years and five marks are added to the score, and for every year below seventeen years two marks are deducted. Again, one mark is allowed for every 1-100th of a man below one man per mile, and one mark is deducted for every 1-100th of a man above the quota. To ensure impartiality, no examiner is connected with the section he is examining. The whole extent of line is marked out with white crosses to into the respective gangs' lengths; the inspector of each division is on board the train, and he stands behind the committees, to answer questions, and to notify each ganger's length by name; thus, he sings out: Ganger Browns section! gentlemen? The comittee's score their marks on cards, which bear full particulars of each gang's length, and are of different colours for each class.

Some of the older men take unkindly to the new fangled method while the trade unions denounce it is savouring of Yankee hustling but the younger men are all as keen as mustard to carry off the prizes. Indeed some of the inspectors were quivering with suppressed excitement. It is extraordinary the difference that sometimes exists between different sections. Here you come to one where the ganger evidently prefers gardening—his hedges, fences, and slopes are park like; but his joints are uneven, and his ballast punctuated with pools; and there you pass over another where the alignment is perfect, but the fences might give an opening for cattle, and the cesses, or footpaths, are littered with cinders. I have no wish to prejudice the award, but I cannot resist mention of the perfect appearance of the road between Exeter and Bow. The charm of the beautiful Devonshire scenery was enhanced by the flawless condition of the permanent-way, so that the latter suggested the idea of a drive through a palatial park. Everything was in immaculate order not a weed dared to lift its head; the spare rails neatly stacked and tarred, to complete the picture.

Nothing in the way of a fault escapes the lynx eyes of the examiners—the awkward lie of a neglected switch, a tipsy notice board, the depression of a rail-joint, carelessly packed ballast, &c.

This interesting track premium inspection scheme is now in its second year, but the 1904 inspection was only a preliminary cantor, so to speak. Optimists affirm that the company have already effected economies to the tune of thousands of pounds since its inauguration. However, there can be no doubt as to their having saved a very large sum of money by it, and the system is yet in its infancy H. G. Archer in the "Pall mall Gazette"

A REPUBLIC OF SIXTY.

THE ROMANCE OF TAVOLARA.

THE wonders of the little Republic of San Marino, which counts about 7,000 inhabitants, are quite overshadowed by another Republic, also Italian, which numbers only sixty souls, all told, men, women, and children. These happy people live on a small island called Tavolara, near Sardinia

Their history is interesting. When Vittorio Amedeo II. was made King of Sardinia, the little island was overlooked much to the pleasure of the people, who were thus free from police, gallinz laws, military service, and taxes. In 1830, king Carlo Alberto, in cruising about, saw the island, and no one being able to tell him anything about it, he landed. A young and attractive-looking man at once came to meet him speaking simply, but with courtesy. To various questions he replied that he was the King of the island, which rather took Carlo Alberto aback, as he certainly did not expect to find a colleague there. He was however, much amused, and in returning to the mainland, confirmed by Royal decree the King in his possession, and thus began the dynasty of the Bartolloni, with Paolo I.

When Paolo died, no aspirants to the throne appearing the population remained for four years without any Government at all, until a sudden resolution was taken, and they proclaimed the Republic. The president remains in office for six years, the position being absolutely without compensation, as are all the other public offices, so that this free people live in peace and comparative prosperity, with neither taxes nor laws, which might rouse envy in the breasts of those who have these benefits.

HURRYING OUT OF RUSSIA.

FRONTIER FEES AND DIFFICULTIES.

A NEW and profitable industry has recently been developed along the Russian side of the Austrian and German frontiers in the smuggling of persons out of Russia whose passports will not bear the scrutiny of the border gendarmerie. Ever since the war began, there has been a steady exodus from Russia which has largely increased during the past few weeks. The desire to escape mobilisation, the alarm caused by the recent disorders, and a general feeling of unrest and anxiety have combined to induce many people here to seek an asylum in some foreign State, where life is quieter and more agreeable on the whole, even though it be a little less eventful.

It is easier, generally speaking, to get into Russia than to get out. There is no great difficulty in getting one's passport vised at any Russian Consulate to enter the dominions of the Tsar, but the wise of the Chief of Police authorising a person to leave the country, which is just as imperative is not to be obtained by everybody, particularly at such a time as the present. As many persons have important reasons for wishing to leave their native land, they started for the frontier and trusted to luck to get across. Some of the local inhabitants saw their opportunity, and embarked on a regular smuggling business. Knowing every foot of the country, and frequently standing in with the frontier guards, they are able, for a consideration to place the fugitive beyond the arm of the Russian law.

The amount of the "consideration" varies according to the exigencies of the case. The poor peasant or struggling artisan emigrating to England, or America pays from five to fifteen roubles (10s. to 30s.); young men seeking to avoid military service may pay twice or three times as much; whilst criminals may find it necessary to disburse anything from two to five hundred roubles to get across the danger line. The smugglers' best game by far, however, is the political offender, who may be either a socialist agitator, a revolutionary leader, or an anarchist. To such men money is usually no object, and large rewards are given to their escorts without question.

Only the other week a prominent socialist leader, who was badly wanted by the authorities in St. Petersburg, escaped across the German frontier at Mlawa, right out of the hands of the Russian police. They had been warned that he might come that way, and succeeded in arresting him on the train from Warsaw. He was taken to the waiting-room, whence he escaped in some inexplicable manner. It is said in the neighbourhood that a bag containing 1,500 roubles in gold (£150) had some connection with the affair. The Russian officials are doing their utmost to run the smugglers down, but without success. The frontier is long, the guards are few, the fugitives are many and the new industry flourishes amazingly.

PERFORMING ANIMALS.

HOW THEY ARE TRAINED: SOME CURIOUS FACTS.

THE Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals has protested, on the score of humanity against the performance of a cat in an animal turn at the Lyceum. The case led one to seek some opinions on the training of cats and animals in general.

Perhaps of all the modern animal trainers Signor Volpi, of the Royal Italian Circus, Oxford-street, is the best known. He was practically born in a circus, and has spent a lifetime in the study of the animals he loves.

"Have you ever schooled a cat?" our representative asked.

"No," said Signor Volpi, "the cat has never interested me as a likely performer for the ring. Pussy belongs to the lazy order of animals and her preference for an easy life by the fireside, it would be hard to overcome. I have trained goats, bears, elephants, monkey, lions, tigers, and innumerable dogs and ponies. Their excellence as performers depends, of course, upon their intelligence. Elephants and dogs are in the first rank. They can be taught to do simple tricks in six months. A goat takes a much longer time to learn."

What is your system of training.

"The only basis of a successful system is kindness. A piece of sugar is a hundred times better than the whip. Then the trainer must understand animal temperaments. He must live with the animal he is schooling, for each one has a distinct individuality. I had 200 bears before I found Madame Batavia, who has a whimsical vein which is rarely seen in animals. Each of my bears had different personalities, and it is only by learning their little likes and dislikes that any progress can be made. Animals are like a family of children—seldom do you find two members alike.

But is kindness successful in the case of wild animals?

"Yes; the same applies in their case. Of course it would not do to go into a cage without a whip. But you must begin with young lions and tigers, and go in amongst them fearlessly. They will snarl but stand still for a hasty attempt at exit would probably be fatal. In a day or two you may pat them as you would do a dog, and in eighteen months you can make them proficient performers. But when a lion is five years old—that is when he has a full mane—he is not to be trusted. You may perform with him for another year, but it is certain that if you persist he will kill you.

"Curiously enough, phrenology also plays a part in animal training. We always choose a dog or a pony with a long head and a broad forehead, which are certain distinguishing marks of intelligence. But as in the case of acrobats so with animals, the gift of performing runs in families. For that reason we breed for the Royal Italian Circus our own dogs and ponies. Nearly all our dogs are descendants of Bibby, who still performs every day although 18 years old. He is naturally fond of tricks, and so are his grandsons. Half-bred dogs, I may mention, are much better performers than pure bred dogs."

THE RELIGIOUS INVASION OF ITALY.

MUCH has been said and written, says a Rome Correspondent, by angry Italians about the religious invasion of the Peninsula owing to the position of the Roman Catholic Church in France. However, there seems to be much exaggeration in the matter. A circular has been issued for the organization of a committee to inquire into the number of religious communities in Italy, especially how many have come since the application of the new laws in France.

In Rome there are now about eighty-seven orders of men. The greater part have their Mother House and General of the Order here to conduct their affairs with the Holy See. Some of these have schools, elementary and high, but not many in fact, there are only seven boy's schools, and the newest of them was founded about twenty years ago. Directors of clerical schools are much upset over the new law which requires them to have their priest-teachers undergo a course of at least two years in a Government school. This, together with the military service, thins their ranks very much so that the priests after training and educating boys for the church, are obliged to see them fall away through these two influences which they cannot control.

Among the nuns a great augumentation is seen in Rome, but this was before the French troubles. There are now 130 convents thirty of which educate girls. Leo XIII. encouraged them in every way, but Pius X. is less favourable to a surplus of small orders, practically unknown, and seldom gives his consent to their setting in the Eternal City.

THE NEW WAR OFFICE.

THE following was addressed to the Editor of the "Westminster Gazette":—

Dear Sir,—I have just returned from New York (delighted with its new architectural glory) to this building where I have lived off and on for a good many years. To my surprise, I notice that the scaffolding on the new War Office in front of me is being removed; for as I watched its leisurely growth, I had never expected to see what is bid. Now that the hideous sky-line of the edifice is being disclosed, I feel I can no longer remain silent. Is it too late to appeal to H. M. Office of Works to preserve the scaffolding, which is picturesque and inoffensive? And would my willingness to contribute towards a fund to grow ivy up it move them?—I am, dear Sir, yours obediently,

3, Whitehall Court, April 12. WM. HEINEMANN.

P. S.—A fire broke out yesterday, in the building opposite, but unfortunately the London Fire Brigade were on the spot in time to rescue the edifice from destruction.

A NEW CONSUMPTION CURE.

THE U. S. State Department has received officials despatches from Argentina with reference to the alleged important discovery that the tape worm is the natural enemy of the consumption germ, and that the latter cannot exist where the former is present. The doctors investigating the subject injected a liquid prepared from taenia, which retarded the progress of the disease in the worst cases, and completely cure others.—Laffan.

"THE PURSES OF THE NATIONS."

SOME interesting figures as to the prodigality of modern Governments are grouped together in an article in the current "World's Work" by Mr. Arthur Harris. The expenditure of the United Kingdom has in recent years increased by leaps and bounds, and the same phenomenon, it is pointed out, is observable to a greater or less degree in practically all the countries of the world. Between 1877 and 1900 nearly all the European Powers doubled their expenditure, and many trebled it. Russia more than doubled her expenditure; Germany, Norway, Portugal, and Roumania did likewise, and there is not a single instance of a reduction having been effected. Italy and Spain seem to have advanced the least in this respect, the annual expenditure of each of these countries being in 1900 only about one-sixth more than it was in 1877. France augmented her yearly outlay by almost exactly one-third.

RUSSIA HEADS THE LIST.

In the matter of amount, Russia holds the doubtful honour of habitually spending more money each year than any other nation in the world. In 1902, she expended over 291 millions sterling—an excess of 211 2 millions over her revenue. This kind of thing has gone on for some years past in Russian finances, about 100 million roubles being regularly added to the national debt every year. In 1901, the total debt amounted to about 651 1-2 millions sterling, and practically a quarter of the revenue is now annually absorbed in interest upon this charge. What the financial position of the Czar's Government will be upon emerging from the present expensive war it is impossible to guess.

OPERA UNDER ARMS?

EXTRAORDINARY SCENE AT WARSAW.

WARSAW, April 9.—The recent epidemic of bomb attacks has caused the authorities, both military and civil to become very uneasy and nervous. General Maksimowich, who, for the first few days after arriving here, declined the customary Governor-General's military escort, never leaves the Castle now without a bodyguard of Cossacks completely surrounding his carriage. The police have told him that they cannot otherwise be responsible for his safety. A charity performance was given in the Opera House on Friday evening, for the benefit of the St. Nicholas Orphan Asylum. Fearing that the occasion might be used for an attack upon some high official, the authorities refused to allow any tickets to be sold to the general public. Before the hour set for the performance, the theatre was surrounded by military. Soldiers with fixed bayonets were in all the corridors, and some were even stationed among the orchestra. The galleries were filled with soldiers, and the boxes and stalls were all occupied by Russian officials and military men, with their wives and families. The sum handed over to the funds of the Asylum from this performance is not stated.

THE KAISER AND THE ENGLISH "MIDDIES."

AMUSING INTERCHANGE OF SIGNALS.

A CAPITAL story concerning the Emperor William's visit to Corfu is going the round of the Mediterranean fleet. It seems that a party of English midshipmen were returning to their ships after an excursion on foot to the Achilleon, the Empress of Austria's palace. On arriving at the ferry, they found that the boat was too small to carry the whole party, and three or four of the midshipmen stripped and swam over, passing as they did so the nunnery on Ulysses Island which is situated half-way across. The Emperor William, on hearing of the incident, signalled to Admiral Sir Compton Domville: I hear your midshipmen have been shocking the good nuns by their costume. To which the Admiral replied, also by signal: Have heard. May mention your Majesty is misinformed in one particular. The young gentlemen hadn't any costume.

HUNGRY CHILDREN IN NEW YORK.

MUCH surprise has been caused in the United States by the discovery that even prosperous New York has on its hands the problem of underfed children in its elementary schools. Mr. Robert Hunter, an experienced settlement worker, we gather from the New York letter of the "Methodist Times," estimates that in that city from 60,000 to 70,000 children go to school hungry and unfit for their work. An inspector under the State Board of Charities has made a careful examination of certain schools in which the curriculum is both literary and industrial. He finds that out of 10,707 children only 1,855 begin the day's work with an adequate breakfast. Nearly 1,000 never have more than bread only or coffe only for their morning meal, 7 415 have bread and coffee or tea, and 439 frequently come to school without breakfast at all.

THE PRONUNCIATION OF ENGLISH.

WRITING[on authority in English pronunciation] in the "Popular Science Monthly," Professor E. W. Bowen recalls the late Mr. Ellis's suggestive test which he believes has never been successfully challenged: "I do not remember," said Ellis, "ever meeting with a person of general education, or even literary habits, who could read off without hesitation the whole of such a list of words as bourgeois, demy, actinism, velicity, batman, beaufin, brevier, rowlock, fusil fugleman, vase, tassel, buoy, oboe, archimandrite, &c., and give them in each case the same pronunciation as is assigned in any given pronouncing dictionary now in use." "Let the reader try these test words," says Professor Bowen, "and see whether he pronounces this short list according to any received authority in use at the present day."

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern Fort Southern and Esplanade	6	5	13
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	22	12	25
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	36	25	33
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	14	9	10
E Mazagon, Tarwady, and Nagpada, Kanatipura, Tardeo, Byculla, and 1st Nagpada	28	16	57
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	15	13	27
G Mahim and Worli	18	15	21
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	1
Hospitals	0	17	24
Total	139	112	212
Total plague deaths to date	239,450	242,943	
Same date last year	61	51	131

SMALL-POX.

Attacks.	Deaths.
12	6

MORTALITY OF THE WEEK.

The total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending to-day, was 1502, as against 1,734 during the previous week. Of the total number, 822 died of plague, and 63 of small-pox, which showed a decrease of 196 and 13 respectively over the figures of the preceding week. The total mortality of the corresponding period of the last year was 994, which included 471 deaths from plague.

A WIGTON correspondent tells the story of a swan's love tragedy. At Moorhouse Tarn, near Wigton, Cumberland, a few years ago, a pair of swans took up their abode on the lakelet, but their nest was ruthlessly robbed and the female bird died, apparently broken-hearted. The bereaved consort covered the body with leaves and reeds and departed. Every spring since he has regularly returned to his loved one's grave always alone and with the waterhens for company swims disconsolately about the tarn throughout summer.

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WRITERS AND READERS.

Sir Andrew Clarke—not the physician but the soldier and administrator—was a very gifted man, and a biography of him should be welcomed. One is being prepared by Colonel Vetch, of the Royal Engineers, the service to which Sir Andrew belonged. It will have a preface by Sir G. Sydenham Clarke, and will be published by Mr. Murray.

The centenary of the battle of Trafalgar has suggested a book which Mr. Henry Newbolt has written and which Mr. Murray will publish. It is entitled, "The Year of Trafalgar," and it tells the great story of that memorable victory. A feature of the book is an anthology of the verse written about Trafalgar.

Earl Nelson, who has taken a leading part in the movement for closer union among members of the Protestant Church will deal, with the subject in a book to be published by Mr. Murray. It is entitled, "The Present Aspect of Home Re-union," and it consists of "reflections on the present position of Nonconformists, with an appeal for conferences that we may understand one another better." The volume is nearly ready.

Lynch Law in America! The heading is a familiar one in the newspapers, but the grim subject for which it stands has not yet been considered historically. A work that thus approaches it is soon to be published here by Messrs. Longman. It is by an American authority on economics Dr. J. E. Cutler and it will have charts and diagrams.

Mr. John Lane promises a book of sport by Captain Glasfurd, of the Indian Army, who has been a great hunter. Under the title, Rifle and Romance in the Indian Jungle, he tells of his experiences as a sportsman during the past thirteen years. Captain Glasfurd has much to say of natural history as well as of bags, and what the Indian jungle is in its colour of animal life. Mr. Kipling has taught us. The book, which will be ready soon, is to have illustrations by Captain Glasfurd, and reproductions from photographs.

A noteworthy work, prepared from diaries, letters, and other documents hitherto unpublished, is announced by Mr. Murray. It is the life of the Countess von Reden, whose early youth was passed in the stirring period of the French Revolution. She knew many of the most distinguished men and women among the French emigrants, and on her marriage with Count von Reden, she was brought into close friendship with the leading men of thought and action in Prussia. Among her English friends was Elizabeth Fry, who visited her at her Silesian home.

A two-volume book on "Big Game Shooting" will shortly appear in Newnes's Library of Sport. It seeks to give a readable account, by the most expert hands, of all the kinds of big game that fall to a sportsman's rifle, with hunting anecdotes. At the same time, it aims at being a work of reference, and a synopsis is given of the Game Laws applying to the different regions in which game are found. The chief object of the illustrations is not so much to show record heads and specimens, as to give pictures of living animals in their natural surroundings.

Mr. Heinemann is issuing here the results of the American archæological expedition which went to Syria in 1899-1900. The last volume that came out was by Dr. Littmann on the subject of "Semitic Inscriptions, writing to acknowledge a copy of the volume, he says:—The book arrived long ago at Beirut, but got there of course, into the hands of the Custom-house brokers, by whom I was terribly squeezed, just as if I had been in America! But it will certainly amuse you to hear that one item on the bill was bakhsheesh to the censor in order to avoid confiscation." That is the way they do business in this country and they write such things on their business documents. Literature and bakhsheesh—it is rather amusing.

We have received the following from Mr. John Murray:—A letter which recently appeared in the newspapers asking for letters of the late Duke of Cambridge for the Life of his Royal Highness now being prepared by the Sub-Dean of the Chapels Royal, has given rise to widespread misapprehension. Some years ago the Duke of Cambridge entrusted the writing of his military life to Colonel Willoughby Verner, to whom he handed over all papers and documents necessary for the purpose; this book is now nearly ready for publication, and will be brought out by Mr. Murray. The work on which the Sub-Dean is engaged is the private life of the Duke, which was only begun after the duke's death.

Professor Swete has edited and Messrs. Macmillan are to publish, a volume of Cambridge Theological Essays. They treat of some of the theological questions raised by the critical and scientific spirit of the age. The contributors are members of the University of Cambridge, who with scarcely any exception, are, or have been, resident teachers in the University, and are in touch with the life and thought of the place. While each essayist is responsible only for his own treatment of the subject entrusted to him, the whole book will have unity of purpose. The scheme of subjects was prepared by a committee, who have sought to include in it the problems, which seemed most urgent at the present time.

Mr. George Meredith has written an introduction to a book by a Japanese author, Mr. Okakura Yoshisaburo, which Messrs. Constable are to publish. It has the title The Japanese Spirit, and its contents are indicated by Mr. Meredith when he says—These lectures by a son of the land, delivered at the University of London, are compendious and explicit in a degree that enables us to form a summary of much that has been otherwise partially obscure, so that we get nearer to the secret of this singular race than we have had the chance of doing before.

The biography of Mr. Asquith, which Messrs. Methuen announced some time ago, will be ready just after Easter. It is by Mr. J. P. Alderson, and is a comprehensive review of Mr. Asquith's career from his school-days down to the present time. Dr. Abbott, Mr. Asquith's headmaster at the old City of London School, has furnished some reminiscences of his distinguished ex-pupil. Then Professor Warren, who was at Oxford with Mr. Asquith, has written two very interesting chapters on his University career. The record of Mr. Secretary Asquith at the Home Office is fully dealt with, and an effort is made to estimate his administrative achievements.

Miss Braddon's new novel, The Rose of Life, will be published next week by Messrs. Hutchinson.—Mr. George Gissing's posthumous novel, Will Warburton, is to appear with Messrs. Constable some time next month.—Mr. Horace Vachell's story, Hill, will be ready with Mr. Murray just before Easter. It has full-page illustrations by Mr. Percy Wadham.—A posthumous story by Miss Adeline Sergeant, which Messrs. Chatto are to publish, has the title The Missing Elizabeth. It is a domestic story.—What is Truth? is the title of a work by Dr. Gregory Smith, which Mr. Murray is publishing. It is an attempt to elucidate first principle in belief.—Dr. Robert Lamb's story of five years in the New Hebrides as a medical missionary will be published by Messrs. Blackwood immediately after Easter. Saints and Savages it is entitled, and it is a study in black and white humanity.—Messrs. Longman are publishing a book on The Legal Position of the Clergy, by Dr. Vernon Smith, the Chancellor of the diocese of Manchester. It is one of their Handbooks for the Clergy. They are also issuing a new volume in the Abbe Constant Fouard's series, The Beginnings of the Church.

I find that in my remarks last week on the copyright in Lamb's letters, I misapprehended the position of Mr. Dent, the publisher. Mr. Dent is not the assignee of the executors of Talfourd. He is the assignee of Mr. Arthur Moxon, who having established his claim as executor of his mother; Lamb's residuary legate sold his rights to Mr. Dent. This brings Mr. Dent much nearer to Lamb and his immediate belongs; for Emma Isola, who became Mrs. Edward Moxon, was as a daughter to Lamb. What exactly are the rights so claimed and assigned? That is the interesting question to which I invited attention last week. As I understand the decided cases, the writer of a letter himself only retains copyright so as to hinder the receiver from publishing it. He has not the full copyright in the more ordinary sense of the term. If this right to hinder publication was recognised by the law, as it appears to have been, in order to protect the writer's confidences and privacies, then it might seem unnecessary and undesirable to extend those rights indefinitely in the case of unpublished letters by famous men of letters.

Baron von Wolzogen, a young German nobleman has mysteriously disappeared. His relatives state that he is an admirer of Tolstoy, and desired to realise Tolstoy's interpretation of Christianity. It is surmised that the Baron has assumed the dress of a peasant, and gone to some remote country district, to earn his living by manual labour. Two years ago, he renounced his title and position and independent income, and recommenced life as a labourer. On that occasion his relatives found him, and persuaded him to renounce his decision.

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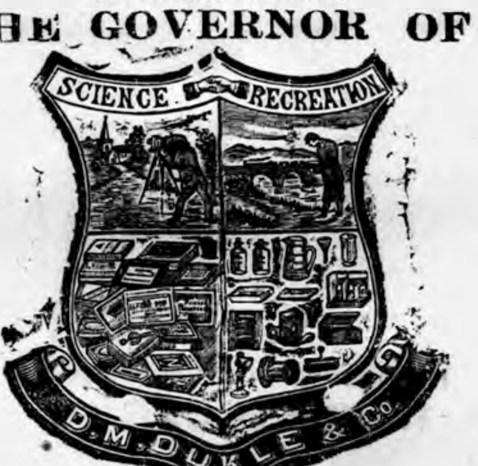
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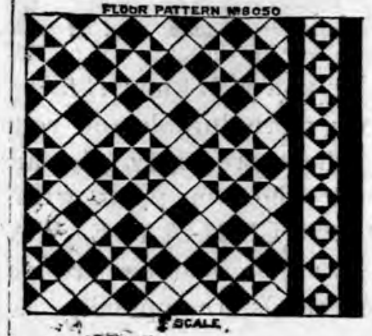
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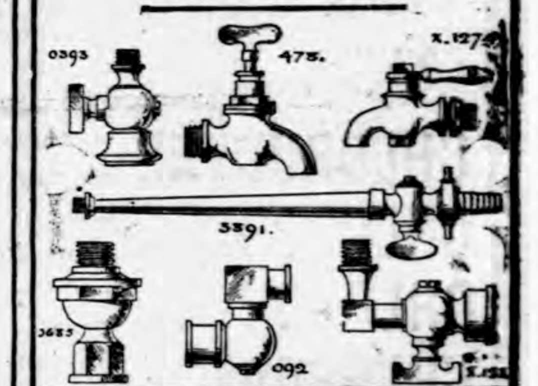
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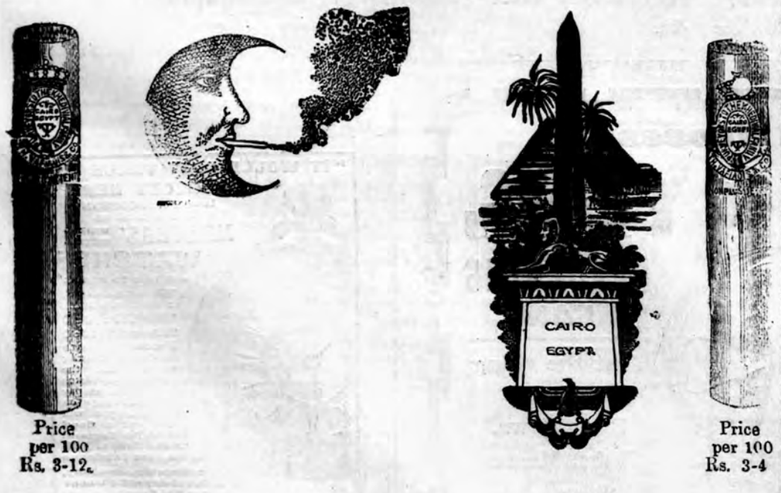
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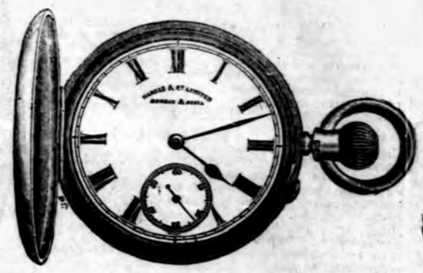
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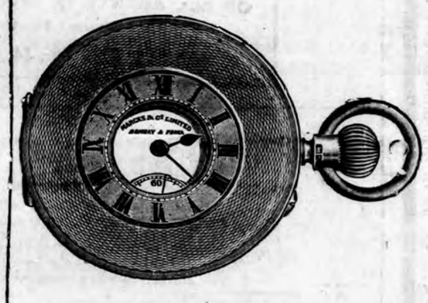
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